Advertisements Received Too Late for Classification.

FOUND—LAST EVENING, ON SOUTH WA... st., a yoke of oxen, one bay and one white, ... owner, applying at the north end of Clark-st. bridge, ... have his property by paying charges.

TO RENT—2 ROOMS SUITABLE FOR HOUSE-keeping, (can obtain board in same block) ... without children, $18, No. 522 Washington-av. ...

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM. ... Washington-st.

WANTED—SALESMEN FOR CITY AND COUNTRY to sell a useful article. Apply, or address ... Market-st., Chicago.

BOARD—A SINGLE ROOM WITH BOARD, ... Side preferred. Address with terms and ... S 84, Tribune office.

244 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife, or two gents, can obtain nicely furnished room, good board, and modern conveniences.

WANTED—AT 295 WOOD-ST., GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; a good wash and ironer ...

CAPITAL—WANTED A PARTY WHO HAS IT, ... can influence large capital, to take the lead in forming a company for working a newly-patented process, ... which one of the largest manufactured staples is ... ed immediately, instead of in several years, and at ... one hundred per cent is made on every dollar invested ... can be seen in operation. The profits, which are almost unlimited, will immediately result on commencement of business. Address COURTENAY, Everett House, West Madison-st.

BOARD—A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A PLEASANT room and board, with a respectable private family, within 20 minutes' walk of Twenty-second and State-st. Address N 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—60 OX SHOERS AT 38 AND 71 PACIFIC-av. The highest wages paid to experienced workmen. M. McMURRY & G. DEMING.

FOR SALE—NEW LIGHT AND HEAVY EXPRESS and delivery wagons; also one second-hand express wagon, at 259 South Canal-st.

TOO RENT—NO. 286 MICHIGAN-AV.—A LARGE newly-furnished room in a private house, for gentlemen only; reasonable rent; references required.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM, SUITable for one or two persons. 180 West Madison-st., third floor.

SPLENDID COSY RESTAURANT FOR SALE, good location; cheap rent. Apply to PROFESSOR COIGNARD, restaurant, 178 South Water-st.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 and 26 East Randolph-st.

THAT LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF EASTERN FURNITURE

has arrived, and housekeepers will find it for their ... to make an effort to attend its sale at auction ... THURSDAY, Nov. 7, at 9½ a. m., by

GEORGE P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

OUR SPECIAL AUCTION SALE

Of Thursday, Nov. 7, at 9 1-2 a. m.

will be still more attractive than any of our previous large sales of

Fancy China Ware, German Toys and Fancy Goods.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.
22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

By G. P. Gore & Co.
22, 24 and 26 East Randolph-st.

AT AUCTION,
Household Furniture and Carpets, &c.

The largest and best assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and every variety, that ever was offered at Auction.

12 Crates of W. G. Crockery,
65 Cases of Glass Ware,
100 Mirrors,
50 Rolls of Floor Oil Cloth,
1,000 Rolls Gilt Wall Paper,
500 Pairs Gilt Shades,
Show Cases, Office Desks,
1 Light Express Wagon (new), Piano

ON SATURDAY, NOV. 9, AT 9½ O'CLOCK.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

BANKRUPT STOCK
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Gents' Furnishing Goods, Shirts and Drawers, Clothing, Piece Goods, etc.

AT AUCTION
ON
THURSDAY Morning, Nov. 7, at 9 1-2 o'clock, At our SALES ROOMS, 85 and 87 Market-st.
By order of GEO. B. CAMPBELL, Assignee.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Elegant Furniture
OF A PRIVATE RESIDENCE,
NO. 44 SOUTH SHELDON-ST.,
Between Washington and Madison, West Side.
AT AUCTION,
Friday Morning, Nov. 8, at 10 o'clock,
consisting of Parlor, Chamber, Diningroom, and Kitchen Furniture, Brussels and Wool Carpets, Lace Curtains, Bedding, Crockery, Glass Ware, &c., &c. Everything first-class.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

SOUTH SIDE
Residence Property
AT AUCTION,
Friday, November 8, at 2 o'clock p. m.
ON THE PREMISES.
House and Lot No. 750 Cottage Grove-av., between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth-sts., east front.
The house has eight rooms, lot 42 feet front by 135 feet deep. Title perfect, with abstract. Terms of Sale, $2,000 cash, $3,000 in one year, balance in five years with 10 per cent interest. Cottage Grove-av. cars run past the property.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers,
85 and 87 Market-st.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

ALEX. VON WENDT'S
Collection of Paintings
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTON,
ON THURSDAY, NOV. 7,
at ... o'clock, p. m., at the new store, No. ... just around the corner from Noble's, on ...

... this valuable collection of paintings, are ... most celebrated artists, such as Landscape ... Cattle Scene in Italy, near Modena, ... Landscape and Winter Scene, by Doll ... Wilson; The Earl of Spradford on His W... by Ward; Happy Moments of Charles ... by Amberg; Maiden Thoughts by the Sea Shore ... Cow Shed, by Gesserman; the celebrated ... Preparing to Receive Joseph, by Ambery; ... Home Farm, by Von Preggia; Cattle ... Scene, by Cuyp; Pillage of the Monastery ... by the Troops of the Duke of Wellington ... Scene in Canada, by Kreighoff; ... Camp Ready for Battle, by Weverman; ... by Wagner; Battle Scene Between the Austrians ... and Timbers in 180 B. C., by Weverman; ... Achaal-Bertram-Gig, Constance, Paul de ... and many others. All in very rich gold frames ... the best and latest styles, by Wm. T. Noble & Co.
W. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

FINE PROPERTY
IN
AUSTIN
TO BE SOLD
By Auction,
Wednesday, Nov. 13, at 11 o'clock,
ON THE GROUNDS.
Free Train will leave Chicago at ... o'clock, from Wells-st. Depot. ... hereafter.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
Auctioneers.

By HARRISON & CO.

REGULAR DRY GOODS SALE,
THIS MORNING, at 9 1-2 o'clock.
A large assortment of General Goods,
Including a large line of
BOOTS AND SHOES.
HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers,
... South Canal-st.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1872. NUMBER 81.

DRY GOODS.

Large Purchases

Since the late decline in prices make the assortment in our various departments very complete for

NOVEMBER TRADE.

Full lines of Winter Hosiery,
Underwear and Gloves,
Woollen Tippets, Nubias,
Cardigan Jackets,
Assabet Fancy Plaid Flannels,
Scarlet & Blue Twilled Flannels,
75 Bales Cheap Plaid Flannels, most decided bargains.
50 Cases Blankets, very low.
50 Bales Gray Blankets.
100 Pcs. Fancy Cassimeres, very cheap.
75 Cases Canton Flannels, popular brands.
Several hundred packages of Prints and Domestics.
50 Cases Dress Goods, from 5 to 15 cents a yard less than early prices,
Are among the many goods received lately and for sale by

HAMLIN, HALE AND COMPANY,
Warehouse,
Madison and Franklin-sts.

TREES.

LARGE FOREST TREES.

We are now prepared to transplant any quantity of Forest Trees, and warrant them to grow thriftily. For the character of our work we refer to the big trees planted by us on

Ashland-av. and in Lincoln Park.

Parties desiring trees transplanted during the coming winter will please hand in their orders early, so we can prepare the ground before the frost sets in.

NELSON & BENSON,
129 & 131 LaSalle-st., basement of Boone's Block.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE!

TO MERCHANTS HAVING FREIGHT AND MERCHANDISE AT RISK IN WAREHOUSES AND DEPOTS.

WE ARE PREPARED TO ISSUE

Fire Insurance Certificates

FOR LARGE AMOUNTS AT SHORT NOTICE.

S. M. MOORE & CO.,
Insurance Agents, No. 213 East Madison-st.

Important Notice to Shippers.

United States Express Co.,

General Office, 59 and 61 Washington-st.

This Company will resume daily calls to-day. Please have your goods ready, for, as you know, the split-foot gentry are not very fast walkers.

H. D. COLVIN, Agent.
Chicago, Nov. 8, 1872.

I AM PREPARED

To shoe oxen at my establishment, at No. 38 Pacific-av., in the most scientific manner, and those who see fit to patronize my establishment will find it to their own advantage, and as recommendation I have only to refer to the principal horse men of the City of Chicago. Also, I am ready to employ 50 ox-shoers. None but first-class workmen need apply.

M. McMURNEY.

INDIANA
HEARD FROM.

N. SHERWOOD & CO.,

WHOLESALE TEAS, have got OX TEAMS from INDIANA, and are prepared to deliver TEAS to Depots, or any part of the city, without delay, or extra charge for drayage.

BUSINESS CARDS.

BOLTS.

CONTINENTAL BOLT WORKS,
GREGIER, CLARKE & CO.,

Manufacturers of MACHINE BOLTS, LAG SCREWS, BRIDGE, ROOF, AND CAR BOLTS, TURN BUCKLES, BOLT ENDS, ETC. Any description of bolt made to order on short notice. Works corner Market and ...
CLARKE, ABBOTT & CO.,
... and ... East Madison-sts., sole agents.

RANGES.

... RANGES,
for Hotels, Restaurants, and Families.
... HEATING APPARATUS,
BOGSTON'S PATENT.
... made on application to
..., SMITH & MOOERS,
... West Washington-st.

FOR SALE.

CHAINS
FOR SALE BY
HALL, TERRY & BELDEN,
Wholesale Hardware, 175 and 177 Lake-st.

OXEN.

For sale. Well broken and warranted.
McCANN, FITCH & CONVERSE,
13 and 14 LaSalle-st.

OXEN FOR SALE.
YOKE OF GOOD WORKERS.
HIBBARD, SPENCER, BARTLETT & CO. [?] — ..., FERRY & BELDEN,
175 and 177 Lake-st.

CLOTHING.

STATE-ST.

C. O. D.

CHICAGO,
NEW YORK,
PITTSBURGH,
ROCHESTER.

FINE CLOTHIERS. A. J. NUTTING.

320 320 320 ... MEN, MEN, ... CHILDREN, CHILDREN, ... YOUTHS, YOUTHS, ... BOYS, BOYS, ...

LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF

FINE CLOTHING!

EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET, FOR ALL AGES AND ALL SIZES.
EXTRA LARGE MEN FITTED.

A. J. NUTTING,

THE ONLY NEW YORK C. O. D. FINE CLOTHING HOUSE IN THE WEST.
ADDITIONS TO OUR STOCK RECEIVED DAILY FROM OUR NEW YORK BROADWAY HOUSE.

320 and 322 STATE-ST.
BRANCH, 48 WEST MADISON-ST.

GIFT ENTERPRISE.

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KY.

SECOND

GRAND GIFT CONCERT.

Half a Million Dollars in Bank to Pay all Gifts.

$100,000 for only $10.

The Second Grand Gift Concert authorized by special act of the Legislature, in aid of the Public Library of Kentucky, will positively and unequivocally take place in the great hall of the Library Building, at Louisville, Ky., SATURDAY, Dec. 7, 1872, (time extended from Sept. 28), and on that day and no other, the following magnificent Cash Gifts will be distributed by lot to ticket-holders as follows:

ONE GRAND GIFT, CASH			$100,000
ONE GRAND GIFT			50,000
1 Cash Gift	$25,000	4 Cash Gifts	$2,000 each
1 Cash Gift	20,000	15 Cash Gifts	1,000 each
1 Cash Gift	15,000	20 Cash Gifts	900 each
1 Cash Gift	10,000	21 Cash Gifts	800 each
1 Cash Gift	9,000	25 Cash Gifts	700 each
1 Cash Gift	8,000	35 Cash Gifts	600 each
1 Cash Gift	7,000	45 Cash Gifts	500 each
1 Cash Gift	6,000	50 Cash Gifts	400 each
1 Cash Gift	5,000	60 Cash Gifts	300 each
1 Cash Gift	4,000	100 Cash Gifts	200 each
1 Cash Gift	3,000	612 Cash Gifts	100 each

TOTAL, 1,000 GIFTS, ALL CASH, $500,000.

The money to pay all these gifts is now upon deposit and set apart for that purpose in the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, as will be seen by the following certificate of the Cashier:

FARMERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 26, 1872.

This is to certify that there is now on deposit in this bank over half a million of dollars to the credit of the Gift Concert Fund, $500,000 of which is held by this bank, as Treasurer of the Public Library of Kentucky, to pay off all gifts to be awarded at the drawing.

R. S. VEACH, Cashier.

Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2.50.

Tickets are numbered from 1 to 100,000, the greater portion of which are already sold, and persons who wish to participate in this splendid distribution must order at once. All sales of tickets on behalf of the management are peremptorily ordered to be closed on Nov. 25. Gov. THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, of Kentucky, has charge of the business arrangements of the Concert, to whom orders may be addressed. Orders for tickets and full information given by F. L. DIBBLE & CO., Chicago, Ill., Cincinnati, Ohio, and No. 24½ East Washington-st., Indianapolis, Ind., general supply for the West. Buyers throughout the West should order from these points to secure the earliest possible returns by mail or express. Orders for tickets will also be received at the stores of PHILLIPS & HANNA, 287 State-st., and 324 Wabash-av.; P. V. FITZPATRICK, 683 State-st.; HORTON & BROTHER, 637 West Lake-st.; EMERSON & STOTT, West Side Library, 239 West Madison-st., Chicago.

INSURANCE.

PROTECT YOUR PROPERTY.

Merchants should at once insure their Goods, lying in Freight Depots and on Docks, as the Railroad and Transportation Companies are not liable for loss by fire. Certificates of Insurance in the most reliable companies issued for short terms, during the prevalence of the Epizootic, and at all times, by

GEO. C. CLARKE & CO.,
Insurance Agents,
3 and 4 Bryan Block.

FINANCIAL.

GIVE

all your over-due claims, &c., in any part of the country, to FRASIER'S MERCANTILE COLLECTION AGENCY. Collections PROMPTLY made, with or without suit. No attorneys' fees. Send for circular. 146 East Madison-st.

Republic Insurance Certificates.

I still buy and sell the August and December Certificates.
R. D. STILES,
42 West Madison-st., Room 1.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates.
G. S. HUBBARD, Jr.,
168 East Washington-st.

FURNITURE.

RUDOLPH & THOMALEN
153 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.
FINE AND MEDIUM
FURNITURE.
Small expenses, small profits, low prices.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Pocket Books & Bill Books,
At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,
118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Regular Communication of Dearborn Lodge No. 310, A. F. & A. M., this (Friday) evening, Nov. 8, A. D., 1872. Work on the M. M. degree. By order of the W. M.
A. T. LARGE, Sec.

Masonic.

Corinthian Chapter, No. 69, R. A. M.—Regular convocation this Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock. Work on the P. & M. E. M. Degree.
J. O. DICKERSON, Secretary.

Knights of Pythias.

"REMOVAL."—Welcome Lodge, No. 1.—Regular Convention on Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock, at new Hall, No. 114 East Monroe-st. All members requested to attend, and visiting brothers cordially invited. By order of Chancellor Commander.
WM. O. LUDLOW, K. R. & S.

WASHINGTON.

Speculations on the Next Cabinet.

Senator Morgan Talked Of as Boutwell's Successor.

Langston, the Colored Lawyer, Wants to be Attorney General.

General Howard's Peaceful Indian Policy.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

OUR CONSULAR SYSTEM.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 7.—The consular system of the United States, under the present Administration, has been a subject of great complaint among American travellers, under whose eye the provisions of the system have been carried out. A considerable change was made in the service three years ago, and efforts will be made at the approaching session of Congress to still further amend it. The profits arising from our foreign Consuls for the year ending June 30 last amount to $223,682.84, after paying salaries, exchange, etc.

THE NEXT CABINET.

The gossip in regard to General Grant's Cabinet for his next term has been quite free, but it does not represent all the facts. There will be no new Cabinet appointed on the 4th or 5th of March next, according to the best authority at hand. Mr. Fish will, it is true, retire from office at that time, and another will be appointed to fill his place. The subject has been talked about among the members of the Cabinet, and they have informally agreed to tender their resignations to the President at the close of the present term, leaving him free to accept or refuse them. This has been the practice in such cases heretofore. It is known that it is the President's intention at this time to retain his present advisers until after the beginning of the new Administration. Should he see any reason for a change at any time subsequently, he can take advantage of it. It seems to be admitted here that Secretary Boutwell will be elected to the Senate, in the place of Vice President-elect Wilson, and this will leave a vacancy in the Treasury Department, which will not, however, occur till the close of the present Administration. Gossip is already busy in finding a successor. It is reported, among other things, that if Senator Conkling is re-elected and ex-Senator Morgan makes no efforts to defeat him, that the last named will be Secretary of the Treasury.

OCEAN MAIL SUBSIDIES.

The Postmaster General, whose annual report to Congress is nearly finished, will devote considerable space to the subject of subsidies to lines of ocean mail steamers.

PERSONAL.

Among the President's visitors to-day was General Cox, of Ohio, ex-Secretary of the Interior Department. This is the first meeting that has taken place between the gentlemen since the unpleasantness that arose on the subject of the official duties of the Secretary, when it will be remembered that an official dinner was tendered Governor Cox by the President, which the former had not time to accept.

SOUTHERN CLAIMS.

During the month of October, 516 additional claims were filed before the Southern Claims Committee, making a total of 17,560. The amount of money involved in the claims already reaches $43,750,000.

CLAIMS FOR WORTHLESS STAMPS.

The Internal Revenue Bureau has on file already thousands of claims for the refunding of moneys paid for tobacco and other stamps which have gone out of use. Under the new claims law the the claims will be investigated as soon as possible and referred to the Comptroller of the Treasury for payment.

HOWARD ON THE INDIANS.

General O. O. Howard, who has recently visited several of the Indian tribes in the capacity of a special Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has returned to this city. He pronounces many of the rumors about Indian raids and troubles false, and claims that the present Indian policy is the only effectual mode of dealing with the question.

WANTS A CABINET APPOINTMENT.

And now comes John M. Langston, the colored waiter and lounger, and demands that the colored race, through him, receive recognition from this Administration to the extent of a Cabinet appointment. Several weeks ago, while in conversation with some white friends of his, Langston took the ground that if General Grant was re-elected, it would be mainly through the instrumentality of the colored votes, and he, for one, should insist that his people receive some more substantial recognition than mere clerical appointments.

Senator Harlan's *Chronicle* this morning has a column editorial on Langston, wherein the latter is credited with having first suggested the propriety of nominating General Grant for the Presidency, and having powerfully contributed toward securing the General a second term. The article concludes by recommending that Langston's efforts be rewarded by the highest kind of political preferment.

The *Star*, this evening, takes up this topic, and says that a move has already commenced to have John M. Langston appointed Attorney General. He is backed, it is understood, by Fred. Douglass and other prominent colored men through the country, and by a considerable number of white Republicans, particularly those from the South. Langston has been called on to-day by several newspaper men, and he does not deny that he is an aspirant for the position. He simply says that such an appointment by the President would be no more than his people have a right to expect.

THE CHICAGO POST OFFICE.

Among the bids received for supplying the cut stone for the area piers, etc., of the new Government buildings at Chicago, was one from William C. Deakman. The amount named by him was $34,965, but owing to some misunderstanding, although his bid was the lowest made, the contract has not yet been closed. It appears that after having made the proposal, which with others was opened at Chicago, by Superintendent Bankin, Deakman wrote the Department that there was an error in his figures. The $34,965 was merely for cutting. He had made no allowance for hauling the stone from his yard to the building, and it appeared to him that an additional $3,000 or $4,000 would be required to meet this expense. Deakman's bid had already been accepted by the Secretary of the Treasury, when his letter arrived in Washington, and he will not be allowed to make any change. He has been telegraphed to this effect. The contract will be awarded him on his first-named terms only.

Architect Mullet will leave here for the West on Saturday. It is his intention to inspect several quarries at that section before he makes the award for the stone to be used in building the St. Louis Post Office.

NATIONAL BANKS.

Orders have been issued for the organization of the following named National Banks: The Merchants' and Planters' National Bank of Union, at Union, South Carolina; capital, $100,000. The Third National Bank of Sandusky, Ohio; capital, $100,000. The German National Bank of Louisville, Kentucky; capital, $237,000. The Pella National Bank, at Pella, Iowa; capital, $50,000.

THE DISCRIMINATING DUTIES.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day, officially decided that the President's recent proclamation relative to the discriminating duties, applies to all goods arriving in French vessels from other than French ports, on and after the 30th of October, the day of its date.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 7.—Probabilities—Over all the Northwest and thence to the Ohio Valley, Kentucky, and Tennessee, rising barometers, northwesterly winds and clear weather, with frosts on Friday morning. On the lakes and thence over the Eastern and Middle States, clearing, clear and very cool weather, with fresh and brisk northwesterly winds. In the South Atlantic States clearing weather and northwesterly winds veering to northerly. On the Western Gulf brisk northerly winds veering to northeasterly, with partly cloudy weather.

Warning signals are ordered for Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester, and Oswego, and are continued for Milwaukee, Grand Haven, and Chicago.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Bond, Stock, Gold, and Produce Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Financial matters to-day were quiet, with a light business. The Treasury Department to-day adhered to its published programme, and sold only $1,000,000. The bids aggregated $4,440,000, of which $2,000,000 were fully up to and over the market price of gold at noon. When the awards were announced, gold premium advanced slightly, as an impression prevailed during the morning that Secretary Boutwell would sell more than the regular amount advertised.

The Bank of England Directors, at their weekly meeting to-day, did not change the rate of discount, which remains at 6 per cent. Private telegrams from London, this afternoon, report discounts in the open market there at 6 per cent.

MONEY

ranged from 7 to 6 per cent for cable loans, and closed at 7. Prime mercantile paper is quoted at 10@12 per cent. There is not a little anxiety to know whether the Secretry of the Treasury intends withdrawing, during this month, the legal tenders secretly issued in October. Should he do so, the money market will of course be unfavorably affected.

STOCKS.

The stock market was irregular and lower, with a moderate business. At the close, the lowest prices of the day were current.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

was firmer for short sight, and steady for long sterling.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

closed firmer.

GOLD

showed but little activity.

PRODUCE.

The inquiry for flour is limited, and with liberal arrivals, the prices of low and medium grades are lower. Dealers and shippers hold off. Family grades were dull and heavy. No. 2 and superfine were plenty and easier. At the close the market was heavy for low and medium grades; family brands quiet. In wheat there was nothing doing. Prices of spring nominal. Millers and shippers hold off. The market closes dull and nominal, and to sell freely a further decline would have to be submitted to. Winter heavy and inactive. Pork higher for future delivery; 500 brls seller November at $16.70. Cut meats generally quiet; no decided change noted. Bacon steady for this month; 80 boxes long clear sold at 8½c for November. Lard less active.

IN MEMORIAM.

Honors to the Late General Meade.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—General Sherman has issued a general order, reviewing in a feeling manner the life and services of the late General Meade, and directing General McDowell, at New York, to make all arrangements for the funeral, and directing that at all military posts on that day flags be displayed at half-mast, and minute guns fired, and that the officers wear the usual badge of mourning.

It is understood that either Brigadier General A. H. Terry, now commanding the Department of the South, or E. R. S. Canby, commanding the Department of Columbia, will be appointed Major General, in place of General Meade, deceased.

General Sherman to-day telegraphed to General McDowell to proceed to Philadelphia, and consult with Mrs. Meade in relation to the arrangements for the funeral of her late husband. President Grant will attend the services.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7.—At a meeting of the Commercial Exchange, to-day, appropriate resolutions were passed, relative to the death of General Meade. The Mayor will submit a message to the Councils this afternoon, recommending appropriate action to be taken.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—The flags throughout the city are at half-mast, in respect to the late General Meade.

The Society of the Army of the Potomac has forwarded a letter of condolence to the son of the late General Meade.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—The Philadelphia papers say of General Meade's last illness: Up to Thursday last, he was in the enjoyment of his usual good health. On that day he was attacked with pains in the chest and was compelled to take to his bed. His physician was called in, who found him suffering from an attack of pneumonia, the left lung being the point affected. On Monday, the disease showed alarming symptoms, and the General gradually grew worse, until death put an end to his sufferings, about half past 6 o'clock last evening. When he began to grow worse, Dr. Neill called in for consultation two other physicians, but their united skill was of no avail. He was perfectly conscious up to the time of his dissolution. When he breathed his last, he was surrounded by the members of his family. Two years ago, the General suffered a severe attack of the same disease, from which he rallied, but, as it seems, without the full recovery that was supposed.

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

He Declines to Be a Candidate for the United States Senate.

Mr. Colfax was addressed the following card to the Indianapolis *Journal*:

"SOUTH BEND, Ind., Nov. 6.

"THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE of to-day again states that 'It appears that Colfax is, after all, a candidate for the Senatorship in Indiana.' Even at the risk of subjecting myself to more cheap wit by the opposition papers about 'retiring,' I ask the privilege of restating, in your columns, what I have said to tens of thousands during the past month, that I am not a candidate nor aspirant for any position, Senatorial or editorial, State or National, and am, of course, for the election of the Republican nominee for the Senatorship by the united vote of the Republican members of the Legislature.

(Signed) "SCHUYLER COLFAX."

Desperate Attempt of a Condemned Murderer to Escape.

WESTCHESTER, Pa., Nov. 7.—George Grant, under sentence to be hanged on Wednesday next for the murder of a woman named Spence a year ago, made a desperate attempt to escape last night. He attacked the keeper, B. F. Haines, while the latter was going his rounds, and nearly killed him. Cooper, the underkeeper, was attracted by the cries of Haines, and fired four shots at Grant, without wounding him. Grant was finally forced back into his cell and handcuffed. He is still savage, and declares he will sell his life dearly. He had padded his body with blankets, and the pistol balls did not take effect. Haines is in a critical condition.

Love and Murder.

DOVER, N. J., Nov. 7.—Two Italians came here to-day from New York, and visited the shoestore of Giovanni Bariatti. One of the men claimed Bariatti's housekeeper as his wife, and after a slight altercation stabbed the woman in the mouth with a stiletto. She died immediately. Bariatti attempted to rescue her, and was also stabbed in the abdomen, and will probably die. Both men are under arrest. The affair created great excitement, and some of the citizens want to lynch the murderers.

San Francisco Items.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7.—D. C. Gilman was inaugurated President of the University of California, at Oakland, to-day.

H. McCausland is on his trial in the Twelfth District Court, for the murder of a newspaper reporter, named Noah Mullendore. The plea of the prisoner is self-defence.

The investigation in the matter of the escape of the forger Brotherton, by the Board of Supervisors, now going on, shows a great want of proper discipline in the Jail. Kelly, the Chief Jailor, has been removed.

THE ELECTION.

Further Details of the Popular Vote on Tuesday last.

Comments of the New York Press on the Result.

ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 7.—The Liberals have elected two Representatives in Madison County, but have lost the Senator. The official vote in St. Clair County gives Koerner 688 majority. Official reports in this county: For Greeley, 233; Koerner, 312; Black, 319; Bummel, 101; O'Hara, 171; Lanphier, 207; Eustace, 319; Brown, 761. for Congress, Twelfth District, Robinson, 352; Board of Equalization, Twelfth District, Savage, 231; State Senator, Thirty-fifth District, Starne, 144; for Representatives, Cullom, 69; Orendorff, 55; Hay, 32½; for Circuit Clerk, Winston, 226; for Sheriff, Barrett, 552; for State's Attorney, Hamilton, 176; for Coroner, Bierce, 209.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PRINCETON, Ill., Nov. 7.—Bureau County—Official. For President: Grant, 3,233; Greeley, 1,820; O'Conor, 70. For Governor: Oglesby, 3,229; Koerner, 1,867; Wright, 72. Lieutenant Governor: Beveridge, 3,249; Black, 1,858. Secretary of State: Harlan, 3,253; Rummel, 1,858. Auditor: Lippincott, 3,257; O'Hara, 1,851. Treasurer: Ruiz, 3,248; Lamphier, 1,859. Attorney General: Edsall, 3,253; Eustace, 1,850. Congress, Sixth District: Hawley, 3,252; Truesdell, 1,882. Senator, Nineteenth District: Whiting, 3,097; Kendall, 1,963. Elected Representatives in the Nineteenth District: Mulvane, Republican; Bocock, Republican; Dewey, Democrat. Clerk of the Supreme Court: Trimble, 3,302; Smith, 1,744.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., Nov. 7.—Macoupin County gives Greeley a majority of 147; a gain of 133 on the vote of 1868. Koerner's majority is 299. Morrison, for Congress, 364.

Greeley's majority in Scott County is 141. Koerner's majority 213.

Marshall County, official: Grant's majority, 385; Oglesby's, 331; Fort, Republican, for Congress, 634; Wilcox, Senator, 379.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONMOUTH, Ill., Nov. 7.—The official vote of Warren County complete is: Grant's majority, 833. O'Conor received 30 votes. Oglesby's majority, 778; Beveridge's majority, 794. The balance of the State ticket is elected by a majority of 786 to 791. Ray, Congressman, 775; Hampton, Senator, 775; Grant, for Representative, has 3,902; Merthall, 3,690; Lewis, 2,370; Jackson, 2,313. Trimmell's majority is 781; Marshall, for Prosecuting Attorney, 840; Dryden, for Circuit Clerk, 554; Dr. Cuthert, for Sheriff, 232; McCleary, for Coroner, 774.

SPARTA, Ill., Nov. 7.—Sparta precinct, Grant's majority, 474; Oglesby's majority, 480.

Randolph County goes Republican for the first time.

PARIS, Ill., Nov. 7.—Edgar County gives Greeley about 50 majority. The Republican County ticket is elected, except Tanner, Democrat, for County Attorney. The vote is close on State Senator. In this, the Thirty-first District, J. B. Mann, Democrat, is probably elected. W. A. Pernell and J. H. Oakwood, Republicans, and H. B. Bishop, Democrat, Representatives.

PONTIAC, Nov. 7.—Official returns show that the Republican National and State ticket have 1,221. For Congress, Fort has 930; Strong, for the Senate, has 826; Bullard and Pollock, Republicans, 2,806; Circuit Clerk, 1,281. The entire Republican ticket is elected. Thompson, straight Democrat, has 2,086 votes for Representative.

Mercer County—Complete returns—Grant's majority, 936,—a gain of 246 over the vote of 1868; Oglesby's majority, 852; Ray, for Congress, majority 320.

Jo Daviess County—Twenty towns heard from. Grant's majority, 714; Oglesby, a very little behind. Five towns to hear from. Burchard same as Grant. A lighter vote was polled than in 1868. All the Republican ticket is elected.

Douglas County—Grant, 416 majority; Oglesby, 300; Cannon, Republican, for Congress, 100 majority.

Logan County—Grant and Oglesby, 550 majority; McNulta, for Congress, 500 majority; Nicholson, for Senator, 450 majority; the Republican majority in the county falls about 70 short of that of 1868.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

VANDALIA, Ill., Nov. 7.—Fayette County, official count. Grant, 1,727; Greeley, 1,711. Koerner, for Governor, has 100 majority. The balance of the Liberal State ticket, about 90 majority. Bryan, for Congress, 99 majority; Kagy, State Senate, 24 majority; William Banks, 169 majority; 79 votes were cast for E. C. Hamberger. County ticket, James, Republican, for Clerk, has 11 plurality; Sefton, Republican, for Sheriff, has 27 plurality; Douglass, Democrat, for State's Attorney, 94 majority; Mitchell, Democrat, for Coroner, 45 majority; for Representatives, Mann, Republican, 4,289½; Creed, Independent Republican, 983½; Smith, Democrat, 2,428; Sherekey, Independent Democrat, 253.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 7.—Marion County, Greeley's majority, 216; Cunningham is elected to the Legislature, and Martin to Congress by 270 majority.

Warren County, official—Grant, 2,494; Greeley, 1,611; O'Conor, 38; Oglesby, 2,464; Koerner, 1,688; Congress, Ray, 2,489; Neece, 1,712; Senator, Hampton, 2,483; Luce, 1,708; for the Assembly, Grant and Westlake, Republicans, and Jackson, Democrat, are elected. The vote is 621 less than in 1868.

Jefferson County, Greeley, 422 majority; Koerner, 446 majority.

Madison County, official—Grant, 170 majority; Koerner, 606 majority; Morrison, Democrat, for Congress, 33 majority; Yager, Republican, State Senate, 70 majority; Weinheimer, Liberal, for the Legislature, 482 majority; Hite, Democrat, 364; Ramey, Republican, 164. The Republicans elected the Sheriff and Circuit Clerk by a large majority. One precinct, giving 100 majority, is thrown out.

Shelby County—Greeley's majority, 800; loss, 324; Koerner's majority, about 900.

White County—Greeley, 500 majority; loss, 175; Koerner, 600 majority; Anderson, Republican, and Walker and Dolan, Democrats, are elected to the Legislature, and Carey, Democrat, to the Senate; Marshall, Congress, 600 majority.

Kankakee County—Grant, 2,591; Greeley, 963; Republican loss, 286; Oglesby, 2,566; Koerner, 976; Fort, Republican, for Congress, 2,556; Barnes, Liberal, 961; Palmer, Republican Senator, 1,658 majority.

Piatt County—Grant, 512 majority; a Republican gain of 22; Oglesby, 465 majority. Penfield and Davis, Republicans, and Bargert, Liberal, are elected to the Legislature. Joseph Gernan has 44 majority for Congress.

Peoria County, official—Greeley 304 majority, a Democratic gain over 1868 of 264; Koerner, 318 majority; Worthington, Democrat, for Congress, 675 majority; Lee, Democrat, is elected Senator; Starr and Webster, Republicans, and Quinn, Democrat, are elected to the Legislature. The Democrats elect Circuit Clerk and State's Attorney, and the Republicans the Sheriff and Coroner. 102 votes were cast for O'Conor.

Official vote, Clinton County—Greeley, 1,749; Grant, 1,319; Greeley's majority, 430; Liberal 419; Koerner, 1,877; Oglesby, 1,243; Koerner's majority, 634, a gain of 628. For Congress, Sixteenth District, Bryan, 1,787; Martin, 1,336; Bryan's majority, 451. Gundlack, Liberal, for State Senator, 1,360; Sawyer, Radical, 1,096; for Representatives, Hoiles, 2,615; Danckmeyer, 2,664; Lietze, 2,086; Henry, 1868; Wilbanks, for Clerk of the Supreme Court, 533 majority; Kingsbury, Democrat, for State's Attorney, 534 majority; Nichoff, for Circuit Clerk, 596 majority; Hoeger, for Sheriff, 199 majority; Heeley, for Coroner, 79 majority.

...VILLE, Ill., Nov. 7.—The official Republican majorities of this county are as follows: Grant, 456; Oglesby, 302; Clements, candidate for Congress, 129; Craig, for the State Senate, 312; Campbell, 420. The entire Republican county ticket is elected by good majorities, with Byatt for the Legislature.

Returns from all the towns of Whiteside County give Grant 1,924 majority; Oglesby, 1,894 majority. J. M. Patterson, Republican, is elected Senator, and James Shaw and D. S. Efner, Republicans, and J. E. McPherson, Democrat, are elected to the Legislature from the Eleventh Senatorial District.

Will County gives Grant 1,200 majority. For Congress, in the Seventh District, Franklin Corwin, Republican, 8,000 majority; State Senator, Fifteenth District, W. G. Brooks, Liberal, 30 majority; and elected for Representatives for the same district, Amos Savage and James Harvey, Republicans, and Michael Haley, Independent; for Sheriff, G. M. Arnold, Liberal, 75 majority; for Circuit Clerk, Conrad Faige, Republican, 500 majority.

Madison County elects the entire Republican ticket by an average majority of 460. A Republican Senator and two Representatives are elected. Hay is defeated for Congress in this District by the German defection in St. Clair. Madison County gave him 450 majority.

In the thirty-five townships of LaSalle County, Grant's majority is 1,071,—a Republican gain of 281; Oglesby, Republican, for Governor, majority, 776; Corwin, Republican, for Congress, majority, 1,248.

QUINCY, Ill., Nov. 7.—Twenty-one townships and six wards in Adams County give Greeley 838 majority—136 gain over the vote of 1868; Koerner, for Governor, has 1,162 majority—a gain of 420 over the vote of 1868. Knapp, Democrat, for Congress, 956 majority. Two townships are yet to be heard from, but are estimated at 40 Republican majority.

Jersey County, Greeley, 259 majority—loss of 642 on the vote of 1868; Koerner, 372 majority—a loss of 495; R. M. Knapp, for Congress, 248 majority.

TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn, Nov. 7.—Reports of the election received here, from Democratic and Republican sources, make the Congressional delegation stand as follows: First District, Butler, Republican; Second, Thornburg, Republican; Third, Crutchfield, Republican; Fourth, Bright, Democrat; Fifth, Harrison, Republican; Sixth, Gibbs, Republican; Seventh, Askins, Democrat; Eighth, Mann, Republican; Ninth, Lewis, Republican; for the State-at-Large, Maynard, Republican. If subsequent figures make no changes, the delegation will stand eight Republicans to two Democrats. It was not expected that the Republicans would carry, under the apportionment law more than two Districts. The Democrats do not yet give up Whitehorne in the Sixth District, though they concede the election of Maynard. The returns from Middle and West Tennessee show that Brown has lost heavily upon his vote for Governor in 1870, and fears are entertained in Democratic quarters that he is beaten. The Republicans expected no such result, and are astonished at the prospects. Brown's losses in Williamson, Giles, Cheatham, Madison, Lauderdale, Hardeman, Weakley, Henry, Shelby, Davidson, DeKalb, Smith, and Lincoln Counties, amount to 10,000, whilst Freeman makes a gain of 1,000 in Haywood. If the same relative loss is kept up in Middle and West Tennessee, Brown may be overwhelmed by Freeman's majority in East Tennessee. The Republicans have made large gains in the Legislature, but there is nothing definite yet as to the complexion of that body.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 7.—The official vote of Shelby County, exclusive of the Ninth District, gives Greeley 6,158; Grant, 8,151. For Governor, Brown, 6,557; Freeman, 8,076; Congressman-at-Large, Cheatham, 3,520; Maynard, 7,861; Johnson, 2,974; Congress, Ninth District, Haynes, 5,910; Lewis, 7,893. The majorities are: Grant, 1,993; Freeman, 1,519; Maynard over Johnson and Cheatham, 1,367; Lewis, 1,953. The citizens' Legislative ticket, put forward a few days before the election, was elected by over 3,000. It is: For Senator—A. D. Lacey, Virginius Leake, Democrats; Representatives, Overton, Haynes, Mulvehill, Ward and Brown, Democrats; Williamson, Republican. Lewis, Republican candidate for Congress, will have a majority of about 2,000. Henry County gives Greeley 1,821; Grant, 578; Brown, 1,874; Freeman, 550; Cheatham, 1,528; Maynard, 606; Johnson, 493; Congressmen in the Seventh District—Atkins, Democrat, 1,385; Travis Independent, 764, and one precinct to hear from. Madison County, Greeley, 1,951; Grant, 1,421 Governor—Brown, 1,525; Freeman, 1,636. Congressman-at-Large—Cheatham, 1,632; Maynard, 1,281; Johnson, 479. Congress — Campbell, 1,586; Caldwell, 381; Bell, 90; Neeun, 1,309; one precinct to hear from. Haywood County: Grant, 3,004; Greeley, 1,830. Governor—Brown, 1,409; Freeman, 3,636; Maynard, 2,984; Johnson, 350; Cheatham, 1,139. District, Congress—Neeun, 3,095; Caldwell, 240; Campbell, 1,015; Bell, 65. In Hardeman County, Cheatham's majority over Johnson is 365; Brown's over Freeman, 462; Haynes' over Lewis, 465.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 7.—A despatch from Jackson, Tenn., to-night, says that Mann, Republican, is undoubtedly elected to Congress in the Eighth District.

IOWA.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Nov. 7.—The Republican State Central Committee estimate the total majority of the State at 56,000. Returns from sixty counties give Grant a majority of 42,798, which, compared with Day's majority, Supreme Court, in 1871, in the same counties, 30,747, shows a net gain of 12,051. Forty counties to hear from are estimated to give an additional majority of 14,000, based on the vote of 10,739 last year. The following are the latest additional returns by counties, with gain or loss, compared with the vote of 1871.

Counties.	1872	1871	Gain	Loss.
Muscatine	720	469	251	....
Winneshiek	1,127	861	266	....
Cedar	1,300	784	516	....
Davis	288	35	253	....
Fremont, Dem.	13	129	116	....
Mahaska	1,100	845	255	....
Guthrie	450	336	114	....
Hardin	1,200	855	345	....
Warren	1,200	953	247	....
Madison	750	609	141	....
Sac	200	175	25	....
Shelby	140	109	31	....
Butler	962	749	213	....
Grundy	500	426	74	....
Johnson, Dem.	150	81	....	79
Cherokee	400	289	111	....

All the Congressmen are elected by majorities ranging from 1,500 to 10,000, except in the Second District, where the majority is less. The following are the probable majorities for each Congressional candidate: McCrary, First, 5,200; Cotton, Second, 400; Donnan, Third 1,500; Pratt, Fourth, 10,000; Wilson, Fifth, 6,000; Loughridge, Sixth, 4,000; Kasson, Seventh, 7,000; McDill, Eighth, 4,300; Orr, Ninth, 6,000. The Republicans also elect the Judicial ticket by 2,000 to 3,000 majority; Wilson, Judge of the District Court, and Cogg, Circuit Court, Ninth Judicial District. The Liberals carry the Dubuque County ticket by 1,300 to 1,400 majority, excepting the Sheriff, who has but 281 majority. The Presidential vote in the city is very light, standing, Greeley, 282; Grant, 269; giving Greeley a majority of 13.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 7.—The *State Register* will publish to-morrow unofficial returns from seventy counties in this State, giving Grant 48,000 majority. It is estimated that the other counties, at the same rate of increase, will make his majority in the whole State 60,000.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 7.—The returns received to-day show curious gains and losses in the different counties. It is now thought the Republican majority will hardly reach 15,000. The Liberals do not concede more than 12,000. The Legislature will stand about as follows: Senate, Republicans, 21; Democrats, 10; Liberals, 2, elected as Republicans. Holding over from last year's Assembly, Republicans, 63; Democrats, 34; Independent, 3.

Columbia County is the first heard from officially; 1,234 for Grant, 1,250 for Hazelton.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 7.—Baxter is reported to have the following majorities in the counties named: Jefferson, 2,300; Phillips, 3,030; Mississippi, 450; Randolph, 125; Independence, 200; Clark, 200; Woodruff, 200; Jackson, 100; Arkansas, 50; Crittenden, 1,500; Union, 500; Perry, 100. Most of these counties are large negro counties.

Brooks has the following majorities: Pulaski, 100; St. Francis, 55; Prairie, 54; Conway, 500; Hot Springs, 390; White, 1,200; Craighead, 400; Cross, 250; Ouachita, a tie. Nevada, Columbia, and Drew Counties give Brooks majorities of about 1,000.

The indications are that Baxter is elected, and the State has gone for Grant by 2,000 or 3,000.

The Legislature is Republican. Asa Hodges, Republican, is probably elected to Congress in the First District; O. P. Snyder, Republican, in the Second, and Thomas W. Gunter, Democrat, in the Third.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 7.—The following are the reported majorities for Grant in this State: Caldwell County, 440; Linn, 200; Mercer, 650; Greene, 800; Polk, 173; Jasper, 500; Newton, 75; Bouton, 150; Andrew, 100; Nodaway, 100. For Greeley—Clinton County, 450; Webster, 45; Macon, 600; Carroll, 228; Livingston, 200; Pettis, 200; Vernon, 750; Audrain, 880; Cole, 176; Iron, 200; Ray, 800; Cooper, 800; Jefferson, 400; Washington, 230; Chariton, 1,000; St. Francois, 255; Morgan, 278; Randolph, 1,400; Crawford, 200; Johnson, 225.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 7.—The following additional counties of this State have been heard from. A few of those previously reported are repeated, and the figures corrected. For Greeley: St. Clair, 158; Mississippi, 383; Bates, 240; Gentry, 150; Clinton, 236; Gasconade, 602; Randolph, 815; Marion, 1,000. For Grant: Bade, 200; Barton, 200; DeKalb, 176; Washington, 237; Laclede, 300; Shelby, 430; Atchison, 98; Nodaway, 168; Worth, 97; Lawrence, 100; Green, 416; Christian, 355.

In most counties heard from, Woodson, Democrat, for Governor, runs ahead of Greeley, and Henderson, Republican, for Governor, runs slightly behind Grant. Parker, Republican, for Congress, in the Ninth District, has about 200 majority. Crittenden, Democrat, in the Seventh beats Burdett about 1,000. More complete returns from this county show that the Republicans have lost their Sheriff, and probably lost most of the County officers that they have been claiming.

ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 7.—Decatur gives Grant 663; Greeley, 212. Morgan, Madison, Limestone, and Blount Counties give small Republican majorities.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 7.—The election in this State is still in doubt. The Republican gain is unexpectedly large in the northern counties. Democratic gains and losses are computed on the basis of the Smith and Lindsey vote of 1870, and foot as follows: Gains, 6,560; losses, 10,500. This embraces unofficial returns from twenty-eight counties. The polling was considerably more than one-half of the vote in the State, and indicates the election of the Republican State ticket by a small majority. Greeley ran slightly behind the State ticket. The Legislature is doubtful, but the Democrats claim a small majority in both Houses. For Congress, Sloss and Caldwell, from the Fifth and Sixth Districts, are certainly elected. Handley, Democrat, seems to be defeated in the Third District by Pelham, Republican.

Bramborg, Liberal, is elected from the First District by 2,000 majority.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—The latest figures place the Congressional delegation of New York State at 26 Republicans, 6 Democrats, and 1 Liberal.

By the election of Scores by the Republicans to fill a vacancy, the Senate will stand 25 Republicans to 7 Democrats. The Assembly will stand 85 Republicans, 26 Democrats, 5 Liberals, and 1 Apollo Hall politician.

The average Republican majority in this State is claimed to be 50,000.

The *Tribune* gives Grant 45,000 majority in New York State.

Dix's majority in the State will not vary much from that of Grant.

Kernan is ahead of Greeley in a large portion of the State, but he falls 4,000 behind in Brooklyn, Long Island, and Staten Island. Kernan's vote in the Republican Wards in this city is less than Greeley's. His vote is also smaller than Greeley's in the German districts, while Dix's is larger than Grant's there. In all the strong Democratic localities Kernan leads Greeley. Kernan carried Utica (his own city) by 324 majority, while Grant's majority was 236.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—The full city vote for Mayor, with only two districts missing, is as follows: Lawrence, 46,553; O'Brien, 34,132; Havemeyer, 51,616.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Revised returns to 9 o'clock to-night give Grant 47,717 majority in the State, while Dix is over 1,000 votes ahead, having 48,851 majority. The majority for each is likely to exceed 50,000.

INDIANA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Nov. 7.—The following is the official vote of Allen County, Ind.—Greeley, 5,198; Grant, 3,741; O'Conor, 119. Greeley's majority is 1,457, a Democratic loss over October of 1,387.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 7.—Eighty-one counties report a majority for Grant of 22,871. The remaining eleven counties give Hendricks a majority of 2,062. Should the gains be equal to those in the counties already reported, Grant's majority will be about 25,000.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 7.—The returns are still very meagre; enough are received, however, to indicate that Grant has carried four of the ten Congressional Districts, with two doubtful, and four certain for Greeley, but the nominees (Democratic) for Congress are elected in all, except Burns, Republican in the Tenth, Wood, Republican, in the Ninth, and the result not yet certain in the Eighth, but the indications favor Durham,—Democrat. The Republican State Committee concede the State gone for Greeley by from 7,000 to 10,000.

KANSAS.

TOPEKA, Ks., Nov. 7.—From returns received here by the Republican State Central Committee, it is estimated that Grant's majority in the State will be 30,000. Grant's majority in Atchison County is 591. The Republican State ticket is about the same, and the county ticket has over 500 majority. Doniphan County gives Grant 1,000 majority; Brown County, 760; Nemeha County, 630; Marshall County, 700; Washington County, 600; Jackson, 400; Jefferson, 800. Every county north of the Kansas River will give Grant a majority, ranging from 130 to 1,200, aggregating 10,000 to 15,000, and most them send Republicans to the Legislature.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 7.—A special from Lynchburg says Whitehead, Democrat, is elected in the Sixth District by 200 majority. In Pittsylvania and Henry Counties the Republican gain is 489. These counties are in the Fifth District, in which the contest between Davis, Democrat, and Thomas, Republican, is doubtful. Thomas telegraphs that he is elected.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7.—The State election returns are still incomplete. The last gave Grant 9,375 majority.

MISSISSIPPI.

COLUMBUS, Miss., Nov. 7.—Official vote of Leonidas County, Grant, 3,217; Greeley, 698; O'Conor, 56. For Congress, Barry, Republican, 3,181; Balling, Democrat, 502.

NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 7.—New Jersey goes for Grant by nearly 14,000. The Republican Congressmen in the State have about 18,000 majority.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 7.—Unofficial returns from thirty-seven parishes outside of New Orleans give a net Republican majority of 9,534. The net Republican majority in 1870, in the same parishes, was 18,156. The remaining sixteen parishes in 1870 gave a net Republican majority of 1,215, and, with the same ratio of gains, the Liberals will carry the State by a handsome majority.

MARYLAND.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—A Baltimore despatch says that the State, outside of that city, gives 2,000 majority for Grant. Greeley is everywhere far behind his ticket. For Congressman, the large Republican gain in the Sixth or Western District was a great surprise.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7.—The Board of Return Judges officially announce the majority for Grant in this city at 45,445.

GEORGIA.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 7.—The result of the election in this State is still undecided. It is thought that Rawls, Democrat, for Congress, is defeated.

FLORIDA.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—A despatch from Jacksonville says that Florida is closely contested, but will go for Greeley.

VERMONT.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Nov. 7.—The horses in the State are all sick, and the mails, except by railroad, are nearly all suspended. Hence, it is impossible to give anything like a full vote of the State yet.

MAINE.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 7.—Returns from 398 towns show a majority of 25,161 for Grant.

PHILADELPHIA.

A Birdseye View from the New Masonic Temple.

How Stephen Girard Made Philadelphia.

Real Estate and Building Notes---How Houses Are Built.

Ancient Sources of Title---Expense of Conveyancing.

The Building Associations---Every Man a Householder---Business Matters, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7, 1872.

A pleasant week was that which I have just passed in this comfortable old city. Indeed, my visit has been more than pleasant, for I have been fortunate in meeting an old friend, a resident of Philadelphia, who is familiar with its many points of attraction and history. And as some of the facts I have learned were new to me, I feel that they may be to many other persons of our own "Phoenix City" also. There is a full appreciation here of the wonderful progress of Chicago, sympathy for the calamity which swept from the face of the earth the richest portion of our city in a few short hours, and a heartfelt wish that we may be able soon to forget the losses and distress of that fearful time in new and rapid advances in prosperity.

And let me say, too, that Dr. Fowler's sermon, "No Mean City," delivered on the first anniversary of the great fire, which gave a resume of our history and the statistical figures of our great progress in commerce and manufactures, was republished here in full, with expressions of pride at the marvellous growth, that Chicago is an American city, and without any of the jealousy which seems to be aroused in some Western cities whenever the name of Chicago is mentioned. But let me speak more of Philadelphia and less of ourselves, and here the trouble is to know where to begin and where to end.

BIRDSEYE VIEW OF PHILADELPHIA.

Let me take your readers with me first in a visit to the new Masonic Temple, which is erected, and will be finished in its interior arrangements next summer. This is a magnificent granite building situate on Broad street, near Arch. This structure is 150 feet in width, and extends 240 feet deep to a back street, and rises grandly to a lofty height, the top of the pinnacle on the tower being 235 feet from the ground. The interior is being finished in a most ornate and tasteful manner, the several lodge-rooms, grand chapter, and banqueting-hall representing each a different order of architecture—Egyptian, Corinthian, &c. The building, exclusive of the ground, will cost, when finished, $1,250,000, and reflects great credit on the Masonic Order in Pennsylvania, and will always be a conspicuous monument to their wealth and enterprise.

Ascending the tower of this building, one of the finest views of the city is obtained, and its magnitude more fully realized than from any position I have yet been permitted to occupy. And such a view can be seen nowhere else in this country. Miles of houses stretching far to the north; houses to the east, houses to the south and west, seemingly no end to the continuous line of compactly-built brick and stone houses, more than 130,000 in one view, covering, in the closely built portions of the city, from 12,000 to 14,000 acres, and this area of built surface is being enlarged every year by the addition of from 6,000 to 7,000 new structures. Surely, I meditated, as my eyes tried to take in this boundless view, this is no mean city, and there must be a power, a hidden energy, here greater than its people credit themselves with, that can comfortably house and support 750,000 people, and continue to grow and prosper at the rate indicated by the annual house-building statistics. And this opinion is strengthened when told that within the space bounded by the lines of vision from this tower there will be produced this year products of manufacture of the value of more than $400,000,000. This is accomplished without bustle or the seeming hurry so noticeable in other cities, but that there is American spirit and energy under it all, deceiving to the eye only on account of its having its own method, is evident from the prosperity which is perceptible in every quarter.

COMFORTABLE HOUSE ACCOMMODATIONS FOR ALL CLASSES.

But one of the most noticeable things which attracted my attention, was the comfortable house accommodations of all classes, even to the humblest, and as our city has been *inflamed* to think more of real estate this year than we desire to have occasion, under similar circumstances, in the future, I thought my inquiries in this direction might not be uninteresting to your readers.

HOW THE QUAKER CITY BUILDING MATERIALS CAME TO BE USED.

As before mentioned, nearly all the buildings in this city are of brick or stone, but built more generally of brick than any other material, and this is so different from many of our Western cities that you are led to an inquiry as to the origin of the different systems of building, whether it is custom or the cheapness of material; and here an interesting fact was related to me, that shows that Philadelphia owes much of this advantage to the intelligent foresight and benevolent care of her great merchant, Stephen Girard. Mr. Girard had a fear of fires spreading in a city where frame buildings were intermixed with other structures, and getting beyond the control of human efforts to extinguish them and the consequent great loss of property and misery that such fires occasion, as in his day instances periodically occurred in Constantinople and some European towns. And, as he noticed, notwithstanding the whole area of city furnished the best brick-clay for the construction of houses, a growing tendency to erect wooden structures in the suburbs. In order to check this, he bequeathed, by his last will, to the State of Pennsylvania the sum of $300,000 for the internal improvements then in course of construction, to be paid, provided the Legislature of the State should, within one year from his death, pass certain laws designated in his will—one of which was that the erection of "frame" or wooden buildings shall be prohibited within the limits of the city, and that all wooden buildings then standing should be removed. He further left the sum of $500,000 to the City of Philadelphia as a special bequest, the interest of which was to be used, among other objects, to carry this law of removal of wooden buildings into effect. From the passage of the act of Assembly above mentioned in the year 1831, no wooden buildings were erected within the boundaries of what was then the limits of the city, and the wisdom of this became so evident to the people after a few years of experience that, as the city extended into the outlying districts, this law was made applicable to those districts, and, it now applies to all that portion of the municipal territory which is not strictly suburban. After forty years of experience this law is universally regarded as one of the greatest importance in preventing the spread of great conflagrations, and it is not improbable,—although Stephen Girard left his large estate, valued at the time of his death at $9,000,000, and now increased by the rise in the value of coal lands and other real estate to probably not less than $30,000,000, almost exclusively to charitable purposes—that the people of Philadelphia have been benefited as much by the precautionary legislation which this legacy secured as by all the other objects combined, noble as some of them certainly are.

COMPARATIVE CHEAPNESS OF BUILDING LOTS.

Ground is sold in this city relatively much less than any other large city in the country, and certainly in choice locations much higher prices relatively are obtained for it in Chicago. Why this should be is not clear, for, when compared with New York and Boston, you are told that the reason lies in the fact that in those cities, the limits are circumscribed by water boundaries, and building space comparatively so small for present and future growth, and that in Philadelphia the surface suitable for building is without limit, it seems reasonable that this may be the controlling cause, but when the comparison is made with Chicago and St. Louis, cities with equally boundless area for expansion, it is evident that, whilst the cramping of limits has an undoubted influence in forcing up values in New York and Boston, these are not the only influences. This other controlling cause has been explained, that within the city limits the whole tendency of business, which alone can warrant large income from real estate, has been for expansion and distribution over a large number of avenues, and that there has not been as much concentration as in any other city. Hence, the effect of a close concentration of business has not been felt in its influence on values in choice locations to the extent that might be expected in a city so large as Philadelphia; and, in respect to dwelling-house property, building is done so rapidly, and there are so many capitalists always ready and willing to make advance-loans to builders, that the buildings are erected, in most cases, a little in advance of the demand for occupancy, which prevents the builders from making "a corner" in them. This sometimes results in some loss to a builder when his profit in each house is small, and the cost of carrying is larger than his estimate. Yet, as dwelling houses are nearly as much a necessary of life as wheat, corn, and pork, on the whole it is a better condition for the people who are the consumers, and must be the sufferers in any extraordinary rise in prices, that the usual condition of the house market does not favor "a corner."

HOW BUILDING IS ENCOURAGED—PECULIAR "GROUND-RENT" SYSTEM.

The mode in which extensive house building is managed here may be new to many of your readers, as it differs from most other cities. William Penn introduced into this city what is known as the Ground-Rent system from England, which is simply the granting of land by a deed, in fee simple, reserving to the grantor a certain rent to be paid in annual or semi-annual sums. Thus, if A owns a lot of ground 20 feet front by 100 feet in depth, which B desires to purchase on ground rent, and an agreement is made that the price at which it is to be conveyed to B is $3 per foot ($3 per foot means per foot *front*), the ground is conveyed in fee simple to B, with a covenant that he, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns will pay to A the sum of $60 in semi-annual payments of $30, at days fixed in the deed, clear of all reduction for taxes and other charges. B, or his assigns, can discharge this rent on payment of the principal sum, of which the rent is the interest at 6 per cent,—in the case illustrated being $60, the principal will, of course, be $1,000. The advantages of the introduction of this system of ground-rents in the past has been, that many people of limited means, with a laudable ambition to own their own houses, have been stimulated to save enough money to partially build a house, or buy a house already built. If they built upon a lot taken up on ground-rent, they had a certainty that so long as the annual rent was paid no trouble could arise from the ground purchase, and, unlike a mortgage, the principal did not fall due always at the wrong time with such people, and there was not the danger of losing the money invested in improvements by foreclosure and sale for want of ability to pay the principal sum or to borrow the money from other persons, and all increase in the value of property goes to the purchaser on ground-rent. From this system of ground-rents comes the measure of value of property so peculiar to this city of naming the price as so much per front foot, meaning a sum per foot equal to the interest of the principal sum for which the lot is sold. This mode of calculation is common for all ground worth less than $1,000 principal per foot. From that sum up to the highest figures, the principal is always used to designate values, as, for instance, a lot on Chestnut street, 25 feet front by 235 feet in depth, if sold for $2,000 per foot, the purchase money would amount to $50,000.

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

Another of the facilities for people of small means becoming real estate owners is found in the organization of building and loan associations, of which there are not less than 400 in active operation in this city. These co-operative associations, lending to their own shareholders sums of money secured on real estate, and repaid principal and interest in monthly instalments, assist laboring men and mechanics in the means to purchase a homestead, and this is liquidated by the monthly payment of a sum often not larger than the rent which they would pay to landlords as tenants. This explains a question frequently asked by persons visiting the suburbs, where may be seen neat two and three-story brick houses erected by the thousand each year. Who buys them? The number of shareholders of these associations is estimated at 60,000, and they lend to their shareholders each year for the purchase money of improved property sums (usually of $1,000 to $1,500) which, in the aggregate, amounts to $6,000,000 or $7,000,000. With this explanation, it is not hard to understand how it is that the builder is able to find purchasers, or that the purchasers are many of them poor men. The ground-rent system and building and loan associations have been the efficient means of encouraging and facilitating people of small incomes to put their savings in a homestead. It is said more people proportionately in Philadelphia own the houses in which they live than any other large city in the United States, and if this be true of the United States, it may be taken as true of Europe, for real estate is more subdivided in American than in European cities.

THE "BONUS" BUILDING SYSTEM.

Another method of building houses in large blocks in Philadelphia, is on what is here called "advancements," which is simply where the owner of a lot or piece of land wishes to have it improved with buildings, but does not desire to engage in or take the risks of building himself, agrees with a builder, who in such operation, is termed a "bonus builder," to advance him a certain sum of money for the erection of 10, 20, 50, or 100 houses described in an agreement, and the money to be advanced as the buildings progress. The advances are usually less than one-half the cost of the buildings. The owner of the ground making the advances, takes ground-rents or mortgages on the property for the value of the ground and the advances to be made, which is executed and recorded so as to be the first lien on the property. By this method, a builder, without much capital of his own, is enabled to build, the money advanced furnishing the cash required for immediate payments, and the balance is carried by material men on the credit of the buildings until disposed of.

HOW PAYMENT OF RENT IS SECURED.

The methods of enforcing the payments of rents is attended with the usual vexations which landlords experience from shaky tenants in other places. Small houses are usually rented by the year, rent payable monthly in advance, and as, by the law of the State, property of a debtor to the value of $300 is exempt from levy and sale, an agreement is usually drawn in which the tenant waives the benefit of this law, which makes all his goods on the premises liable for the rent, which, if not paid, may be seized by the landlord by a warrant of distress. Thus, landlords who exercise ordinary care in letting their houses to persons who can satisfy them that they have been reliable tenants in the occupancy from which they remove, and not permit large arrears of rent to accrue, need never meet with serious loss from non-collection.

"CONVEYANCE" OF REAL ESTATE—WILLIAM PENN'S "CONVEYANCERS."

Having thus written much of real estate, it may not be out of place to mention something of the mode of transfer. Nearly all important deeds of transfer are written or printed on sheets of parchment, according to "ye ancient custom." Upon the settlement of this city by Penn, among other introductions from London was the profession of conveyancers, who, in that city, as in this, are a profession distinct from practicing lawyers and ordinary real estate agents. The business of these gentlemen is to examine titles, draw deeds of conveyance, bonds and mortgages, and to make and supervise investments on bond and mortgage for capitalists. And, being a profession of skill, in which they make the law applicable to their department of business, a close study, great particularity and regularity in titles has always been here maintained, and suits of ejectment, founded upon defective conveyances, are of very rare occurrence in the courts of law. Abstracts of title, here called "briefs of title," are made to accompany all important conveyances running back,—no, coming down,—and how far, think you, does this chain of title come down?

ANCIENT TITLES—FURTHER BACK THAN WILLIAM PENN.

Well, you would naturally presume most of the titles commence with patents from the proprietary Government of William Penn, at the time, and subsequent to, the settlement of the province under the grant to him by Charles II. in 1682; but some even antedate this period, for in that portion of the city known as Southwark, 800 acres, now improved, were patented by the Dutch Governor to Swedish settlers, Swen Gonderson and the three brothers Swenson, May 5, 1664, which patent was confirmed, on a change of government, by the Deputy Governor of the Duke of York, Francis Lovelace, and subsequently by Penn himself, with some modification of boundaries, and it is curious to note that the quit rent of this tract was eight bushels of wheat. And in that portion of the city known as the Northern Liberties, Jurian Hartsfelder in 1676 received a patent for 350 acres on the southwest side of "Cohocktinks Creek," quit-rent 3½ bushels of wheat, from Edmund Andross, then Deputy Governor of the Duke of York. Beyond this the most particular conveyancer will not seek for a flaw in the title, and is happy when that point is satisfactorily reached in tracing the chain of conveyance and transmission.

ASSURANCE OF GOOD TITLES.

I cannot but think that the extreme care which is bestowed on matters of substance and form in these conveyances, whilst it looks like red tape to many who are accustomed to see valuable properties change ownership by a scrawl writing on a sheet of foolscap paper, without search for adverse titles, is in the end a great saving of litigation and consequent expense, often accompanied with loss of property; and, to say the least, a man can sleep on his title much sounder when he knows it has gone through the searching scrutiny which these gentlemen are in the habit of giving it. Most of the leading conveyancers are connected with an association organized under a charter granted by the State Legislature, to which no person is admitted except he has previously prepared himself by study in the office of a practicing conveyancer, and submits to an examination by members of the body as to his qualifications.

This Associations discuss all matters relating to the profession, and propose such legislation in respect to titles as experience points out as desirable from time to time. There is no fixed compensation by a legal fee bill for the work of conveyancers, but some years ago a number of the leading members of the profession agreed upon a uniform rate of charge for all work where the consideration in the deed or other instrument was above $1,000, among which I find the following items:

Ordinary fee simple deed, parchment	$10.00
Sheriff's deed, parchment	12.00
Ground rent deed (per pair) parchment	12.00
Bond and mortgage	7.00
Will	10.00
Examination of title not reduced to writing	10.00
Verification of brief	10.00
Brief of title	20.00
Services in obtaining certificates of search	5.00

REGISTRY OF DEEDS AND PLANS.

I was shown the "Registry Bureau" connected with the office of the City Surveyor, and the ponderous books of plans, showing every undivided piece of property, however small, over the whole area of the city. This Bureau has been in operation for five or six years, and is said to be better regulated than those in most Eastern cities. By law, no deed can be recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds until it is registered in this office, and an abstract of the description with the name of the grantor and grantee filed. This is copied in the plan-book, and thus a complete plan of all the sub-divisions of property in the city is obtained, with the names of the owners, and, after registry, the owner is protected by law from any sale of the property for taxes or municipal claims in any name other than the registered owner. Any sale in other names will not divest the owner's title, and thus a former practice of filing liens for taxes, paving, pipe, or removal of nuisances, etc., against John Smith, owner, or reputed owner, of which the real owner had no notice, and selling improved or unimproved property under fictitious names, is prevented.

OTHER MATTERS.

But so much has been said about real estate in this letter that the reader who has ventured this far will conclude that I have been taken into the ground floor in Philadelphia, and will conclude by a notice of one other matter which is of some interest to our city and that is, there is an evident determination here, backed by capital, to raise the port of Philadelphia to much greater importance in the export and import trade of the country than has been evinced for the past forty years, and by the coming summer four lines of transatlantic steamers will sail out of this harbor, one of which, the new American line, is just finishing four magnificent iron steamers at the ship-yard of William Cramp & Sons, on the Delaware. This line has complimented our own State by naming one of the steamers the *Illinois*. The few grain elevators here located have been working to their fullest capacity during the past season and James A. Wright & Co., are now erecting a new elevator near the Government Navy Yard, at League Island, which will have a capacity of 750,000 bushels. Wright & Co. control the new line of trans-atlantic steamers now building called the Red Star Line. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will, in a short time, commence the construction of two more grain elevators of large proportions, one on the Delaware River front, and the other on the Schuylkill River, near Christian street. May Chicago second these enterprising efforts on the part of our elder sister, and it cannot but result in advantage to ourselves as well as Philadelphia.

FRANKLIN.

THE WARD'S ISLAND HORRORS.

Lunatics Subjected to Maltreatment at the Hands of Drunken Keepers—The Death and Burial of Louis C. Samuels.

From the New York Sun, Nov. 4.

On Saturday Coroner Herrman held an inquest over the remains of Louis C. Samuels, the lunatic alleged to have died at the City Insane Asylum at Ward's Island, last Monday night, from the effects of maltreatment at the hands of the keeper, James McDonald. The first witness examined was Dr. Joseph Cushman, who testified that the result of a *post-mortem* examination, made by him, was to show that Samuels was laboring under no acute complaint likely to have caused death, which, he thought, was brought about by exhaustion, the body being very much emaciated.

Dr. Gonzales Echeverria, resident physician of the asylum, testified that Samuels was admitted into the asylum last August. He was a person of some mental ability, as far as he could judge. In September he was suffering from acute mania, but wholly inoffensive. He was also troubled with diarrhea, from which he did not fully recover until about two weeks ago, when his mental condition also improved. He frequently complained of being starved and maltreated by the attendants in the ward, and especially by McDonald, who, he said, was greatly addicted to drinking. Witness was not at first disposed to place much credence in his statements, but a careful investigation satisfied him that the charge of inebriety at least was true. On the morning of Oct. 26 he found another patient, named Patrick Cassidy, in the ward with Samuels, with his face and shirt stained with blood, and, on inquiry, ascertained that McDonald had broken his nose. As this fact was admitted by the keeper, witness, considering him an unsafe man to have charge of insane patients, reported the fact to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, and the following morning, on visiting the asylum, he was again appealed to by Samuels, who was evidently suffering severely, and who complained that McDonald had forced him to take a cold bath as a punishment. He was at this time so emaciated that, according to witness, nothing but skin and bone were left. Seeing that he was suffering from lack of sufficient nourishment, the doctor ordered him some invigorating food. The next morning Samuels was in a still feebler condition, and complained that McDonald had again maltreated him, kicking him in the stomach with his knee on this occasion. He wished to write to his brother concerning his treatment, but witness assured him he would present the case to the proper authorities. He accordingly wrote a letter to the President of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

Witness here cited several instances of brutality which had occurred in the asylum within the past six weeks, one of which had resulted in the death of Herrman Eilers. On the night of Monday, Oct. 28, Samuels died, and, in his opinion, his death was attributable solely to the cruelty of McDonald. After the examination of other witnesses the case was adjourned until Thursday.

A Man Who Has No Use for Lightning-Rods.

From the Topeka (Kan.) News.

H. C. Beard, Esq., a farmer, aged about 29 years, and living in Monmouth Township, about nine miles from the city, hitched up his team, on Monday last, and started for Topeka. It was then raining, and he hoisted his umbrella. When about one mile from home, he was struck by a hot, sharp, terrible stroke of lightning. He wore a steel truss, and the lightning penetrated his pantaloons and shirt, and took up its line of travels on the circuit round his body. Part of the charge left the truss at his side, and passed down his right side into the spring seat, tearing it to pieces, and knocking down both his horses. His hip, to-day, was bruised, and the skin lacerated badly for about a foot in length by three inches in width, and is very sore. The balance of the charge left the truss and climbed up his left side, blazing its way as it went, and part of it forced a passage through his shirt and overcoat at the shoulder, and the balance trailed its way leisurely down his arm, scorching and singing a wide swath as it went, until it struck the umbrella handle, when he at last got rid of his meddlesome visitor. He was benumbed and somewhat paralyzed, but succeeded in reaching home by himself, although he had to be helped out of the wagon.

Mr. Beard gave us a call this morning, and showed us the numerous rents made in his clothes, and also the extent of his injuries. Several gentlemen who heard him tell his story, and saw the amount of injury received by him, were of the unanimous opinion that it was marvellous. The lightning will leave him alone after this.

THE RESULT.

How It Is Viewed by All Parties.

Comments of the Press.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer (Democratic).

General Grant was nominated against the wishes of his own party by the power and influence of his office-holders. He has been re-elected by influences of the same character. It will therefore be implied that Presidents of the United States can continue themselves in office at their own pleasure. If General Grant did not avail himself of that knowledge, others will at the first opportunity. To this, of course, there will be a powerful opposition. We are more than ever convinced of the mistake that was made in the Federal Constitution in not formally restricting the office of President to one term. It is to be deplored that General Washington did not set the example, as he intended, and the importance of which he recognized in all of his official documents and communications. There is no law more vital to the preservation of our institutions. We really are in great danger. There has never been so inefficient and so corrupt a President as Grant. In the earlier periods of our history he would have been disgracefully dismissed without the formality of a popular support. The party which opposed Grant will be the party of the future; that is, if we are to be permitted to have elections hereafter. That party was a coalition of antagonistic and diverse elements, and as such was exposed to all the weaknesses naturally engendered by such a position. It was understood in the larger cities and towns, but in the country districts there was not sufficient time to explain the motives which led to its formation, and what was expected from it. Thousands and tens of thousands of friends were lost by this want of time who, next winter or spring, will be warmly in favor of it. For those men, claiming to be Democrats in the past, who have declined to support Mr. Greeley upon the ground of their peculiar *purity of Democracy*, we have no charity, and nay, further, we will say we have no respect. The issue of the continuance of the Government in its present constitutional form has been made to appear, and yet they, for some miserable and contemptible reason, having only relation to their own personal prejudices and passions, refuse to take any steps to that end, but, on the contrary, support, directly or indirectly, the President in his usurpations. Extremes will meet. It is not the first time that those pretending to be opposed have come together and cordially co-operated on a common platform. Unless we are deprived of popular elections altogether, what is now known as the Democratic and Liberal Republican party is to be hereafter known as the Liberal party, and will be the predominant organization. Despite all opposition, it will really have won the victory this year, even over the corruption of the Administration, had it not been for election frauds, open and palpable, perpetrated in Pennsylvania, Indiana, and other States, which deprived us of a legal victory. These unlawful advantages cannot long continue. We therefore bid the Democrats and Liberal Republicans,—who have so fraternally united in this campaign,—to be of good cheer; to continue united, whatever may be the result, for local and State purposes, until another opportunity offers, unless, indeed, they are deprived of it by the forcible military usurpation of the present incumbent to make a change in our National affairs.

From the St. Louis Globe (Republican).

The re-election of President Grant, first and best, brings to us the assurance of a peaceful and quiet future as far ahead as man may look, and with peace will come a tide of fortune and prosperity unequalled in the history of the world. That the Democrats of the South, whose vague and half-forgotten hopes revived so rapidly during the summer, were striving for an impossibility, is a fact which should now be patent to the dullest. Those amendments whose provisions were so repugnant to the inborn feelings and life-long prejudices of Southerners, must now be regarded as established beyond all possibility of change. It is now quite certain that no violent disturbance of the financial course of the Administration will be attempted, and our National credit and the interests of business will feel the influence of this security. What we have escaped from is no less a subject of congratulation than what we have gained. That the embittered hatreds of race will now no longer be kept alive by the hopes of a supremacy which would override the rights of citizens, is no small source of comfort; but the sum of all the dangers which threatened us with the election of Greeley was the restoration to power of the Democratic party and the Democratic spirit. Alike ignorant of the past and blind to the future, clinging to the empty form and neglecting the substance, skeptical of any improvement, suspicious of any progress, contemptuous of any scientific training or methodical management, easy-going, indifferent and careless, the Democratic party has been a drag on the car of our country's progress. That the life has gone out of it we hope; that out of its lifeless remains may be reconstructed an organization more in harmony with our National destinies, is the best fate we can wish it; and that we have escaped its domination will be a cause of rejoicing and thanksgiving as long as it is remembered.

From the St. Paul Pioneer (Democratic).

For the first time in the history of this nation, we have experienced the potent influence of the National Government in controlling State elections. This influence has been exerted not merely by patronage, but by the expenditure of money in bribing officials and in corrupting electors. The State elections in North Carolina, Maine, Pennsylvania, and Ohio ought to convince the people of those States that they must be at the mercy of corrupt rulers until they so amend the Constitutions of their several States as to have the State elections at the same time of the Presidential election. Had no elections taken place before November it would have saved hundreds of thousands of dollars expended for base purposes, and we verily believe the Presidential election would have been adverse to the Administration. With one exception, perhaps, this is the first time when the "moneyed interest," of the land have been avowedly active in a Presidential canvass. Although this has been done under the pretence that the election of Mr. Greeley would endanger the stability of the Government, no reflecting man can fail to discover that reasons far more potent with "organized selfishness" have controlled in this matter. The present Administration is confessedly mercenary in all its tendencies, in full sympathy with every unduly favored interest. The National Banks have been zealous partisans in this canvass. For reasons patent to all, they are opposed to change. Under specie payments bank-notes must be redeemed. As long as one piece of paper, secured by a deposit of United States bonds, and issued by a bank, is only redeemable by another piece of paper issued directly by the Government, there is, practically, no redemption of the banking currency. The present banking system is a monopoly, and, as such, is, of necessity, a sycophant and the willing tool of power. Our remedy and watchword must be a free banking system—no monopoly—no favored class—no privileged interest. Although defeated in the canvass, we see nothing to discourage us. The South has at last become reconstructed,—the North cannot long make every question subordinate to hate.

From the Indianapolis Journal (Republican).

It is for the interest of the Republican party, not less than of the whole country, that it should meet with an organized political opposition during its continued lease of power. Just what name or shape the opposition will take does not now appear, but that it will not be the old Democratic party seems certain. A party does not necessarily come to an end when it is defeated; on the contrary, successive defeats only strengthen a political organization that is based on the solid foundation of great and lasting ideas. But when the ideas on which it is based become extinct, then that party must come to an end. The modern Democratic party was based on slavery and opposition to universal suffrage, and its fundamental ideas having become extinct, the party itself must die. It can never go back and occupy that ground; in fact, the ground itself is gone. The opposition party, therefore, by whatever name it shall be known, will take up a new line, and will chrystalize around new ideas. What that line or those ideas will be cannot now be foretold. Efforts will doubtless be made to perpetuate and solidify the fusion between the late Democrats and Liberal Republicans, and build up on that basis a new party in opposition to the Republican. But, if it wishes to command popular respect, or to acquire any aggressive power, it must be something more than a mere negative party, simply opposing and denouncing Republican policy and measures, which is all that the coalitionists have done during this their first campaign.

From the Indianapolis Sentinel (Democratic).

We believed that the noble motives underlying the Liberal cause would appeal so frankly and directly to the better judgment of our people that upon that issue alone, supplemented with reputable candidates, we could win a substantial triumph. We are neither cast down or despondent at this unlooked for repulse. The cause that has been sanctified with the best efforts of the best minds in the land, is not a reed, to be shaken by the first breath of passing adversity. Since that auspicious gathering at Cincinnati the young brain and the better thought of the country have put into the business of politics a purity of purpose and dignity of endeavor that in the end will make a beneficient outcome from this temporary check. Wise men do not look for popular revolutions in a day, but, bent on such a high mission, it must be admitted that our friends counted too much on the quick inspiration of the popular heart. To that noble appeal, Reconciliation and Reform, it is humiliation to acknowledge there was but a measurable response. The masses, debauched by the purse of an indefatigable, irresistable junta of partisans, have thoughtlessly succumbed to the vilest party dictators that ever corrupted the institutions of a commonwealth, and have indorsed without thought, and confirmed without evidence, the most atrocious misgovernment in the annals of Republics. It is useless, however, to discuss this rather disheartening phase of the situation. That we are beaten, and badly, overwhelmingly beaten, is too plain to need facts and figures. That we should be cast down, there is no warrant for supposing. We have the best material in the political organizations of the country. We have faith in the final better thought of a great people. We have an abiding faith in a higher destiny for this noble land, than to be placed as an ignominious appanage at the disposal of partisan demagogues. But the weakness of the Liberal movement has been in its own ranks. The doctrinaires who made their first political pilgrimage to Cincinnati, and retired in anger because some favorite candidate did not come uppermost in that play of chance; the impractible Free Traders presumptuously bent on all or nothing—the old type of Democrats dreaming of the past; all these—the natural factors of a reform combination—fell out by the way, and their defection, by the simple force of attrition, weakened the strong column of our growing strength. No real reformer will feel daunted one jot by this first reverse. The future is the field of our best endeavor, and in the years that the young party has before it, there is time and opportunity for all that we have been denied in their first contest. Friends of Reform, the battle is but drawn; we have not surrendered—only cravens come to that extremity.

From the Toledo (O.) Blade (Republican).

This is certainly a most glorious triumph, yet we do not know that any one should be disappointed. We have never had a more popular Administration than that of President Grant; and there never was a party organized for a Presidential campaign upon such transparent corruption as that which characterized the opposition in the late contest. The wonder should be that any considerable number of intelligent people were to be found willing to indorse such an organization. The people have great reason to rejoice over their triumph. It is a victory achieved by Right over Wrong—a triumph of the people over political tricksters and traders.

From the Madison (Wis.) Journal (Republican).

This election has settled many things, some of which we enumerate: That republics are *not* ungrateful. That "the time of the soldier" has *not* passed. That the people reject the heresy of secession and its greatest Northern advocate, Greeley. That they believe in the Union, and enthusiastically sustain its greatest defender, Grant. That Sumner, Schurz, Trumbull, and their kind, are no longer honored as political prophets or leaders. That Senator Sumner's "wards" know their friends, and were too wise to cast their ballots to gratify his hatred of Grant. That they repudiate the Democratic party and everything which has the taint of treason, corruption, and coalition upon it. That the strongest statutes to protect life, secure order at the South, and preserve the purity of elections everywhere, should be enforced. That the negro was wisely entrusted with the ballot, and shall be protected; that the great amendments shall stand; that the Civil Service policy, the Indian policy, the Foreign policy, the Financial policy, are wise; and, finally, that the Republicans have kept their promises, rendered a faithful account of their stewardship, and they alone are worthy to carry forward the reforms they inaugurated, and administer the affairs of the Government they saved.

From the Buffalo Courier (Democratic).

The Democrats and Liberal Republicans of 1872 must form the opposition party of 1876. The Liberal movement may have lost its first battle, but it has already shaped and given impulse to the party of the future. There is no such thing, for Democrat or Liberal, as going back. From this point the fight must begin anew, and must go on till a majority of the people join us in demanding a limit to Federal encroachment on the rights of States and individuals; a reformation of the revenue system of the Government; a purgation of the civil service, and a cessation of the corruptions and usurpations of the oligarchy of office-holders. We enter upon the new era with good hope, and with no regrets for the past. We still believe that the Democratic party acted wisely in accepting the alliance tendered it at Cincinnati. Our defeat now, though it may be as complete as that which we sustained in 1868, leaves us in no such hopeless condition as then was ours, and as would again have been ours had straight party nominations been made at Baltimore. We have cut loose forever from the dead past, to which such nominations would have refastened us. We stand fully abreast of the events of the time, and oppose the new Administration of General Grant, not on the issues of the war, but on the more vital questions of its misrule, and corruption, and dangerous tendencies in these present days of nominal peace. It has been fully within the power of the Democracy of the country, in conjunction with their Liberal allies, to win in the contest of yesterday. A considerable portion have seen fit to withhold their aid to this end. We do not blame them; we have no reproaches for them. But they must speedily see that the change of base which they disapproved is an accomplished fact in spite of them, and that the old Democratic fight for constitutional principles, more essential to the preservation of our institutions now than ever, must be fought out on the new line of the Liberal movement. The past cannot be resurrected; the old battlefields of parties cannot be the ground of the coming contests; the struggle for correct principles of government, and for purity of administration, must be carried into new fields of action.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel (Republican).

The vast majorities in this Presidential campaign are accounted for, not as politicians seem to think, on account of the transcendent virtues of an Administration, but on account of the widening circle of adherents to the idea of universal liberty. General Grant, in the providence of events, happened to represent this idea. To the adherents of the same idea personal attacks on him meant nothing. They had something in view far transcending all individual considerations. It was not love for his person that induced 4,000,000 of freemen to vote for him. Neither did they support him out of compliment to his administration of the Government. The people felt that he and his Cabinet stood for the Government itself, were its living symbols—a Government which is theirs, which they cherish above all material things, which for them means life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness. The people did not repudiate Mr. Greeley on account of dislike to his person, but because he stood in part for the idea of a nationality that endeavored to organize itself on our own soil in hostility to the Government founded by the fathers of the republic.

From the Milwaukee News (Democratic).

Better and more hopeful results have been reached in this State than any other in the Union. When Greeley was first nominated, the "tidal wave" rose higher in this State. Had the State voted in October, he would have carried it. The power of the office-holders in Wisconsin is thoroughly broken. They have been totally powerless in bringing about this result. Grant has carried Wisconsin merely because he was carrying everything. It has simply gone with the tide, and has done nothing to raise the tide. There is no State in which the spirit of political reform is stronger or active than in Wisconsin. There is no State in which the war issues have passed so completely out of politics, and in which such live issues of the day as the tariff, revenue reform and civil service reform, have taken a deeper hold upon the people. There is no section of the country in which there remains a more cordial and abiding faith in the triumph of these principles. Grant's majority of 1868 has lost by 10,000 liberal Republicans who voted for Greeley, partially offset by a few Democrats who voted for Grant, and others who refrained from voting, by which the gain of 20,000 indicated by the transfer of 10,000 votes from the Radical to the Liberal side, was reduced to 15,000. We believe that, at no distant day Wisconsin will lead in a political revolution more complete and sweeping than this has been, and which will be crowned with complete and sweeping success!

From the Detroit (Mich.) Tribune (Republican).

With much of the agitation for Reform in all its phases—in our revenue laws, in our system of civil administration, in the character of our public servants, and in the details of our partisan management—which preceded the opening of the now-finished political campaign we heartily sympathized and co-operated. We made the best fight that was in us to attain these ends one year ago, and we believe that we have been following the only path that leads in their direction ever since, and we are marching under the same colors to-day. The so-called "Liberal" movement impressed us at the outset as an intrigue, and we declined to enter into it, even under the leadership of eminent men whom we had long trusted. It soon developed into a mammoth conspiracy to betray the cause of Reform, and enthrone in its place the reactionary, the disloyal and the quixotic elements of our politics, and we fought it with all the vigor we possessed. We have no tears to shed at its death, and no panegyric to pronounce over its grave. "The great Reform uprising" has been in all its history merely a gigantic "confidence game." The Cincinnati Convention, pretending to be a demonstration of independent Republicans in favor of a new order of things, was, it is now evident, designed by the wire-pullers to organize a coalition for the benefit of the Democracy. Claiming to be a movement for the reform of abuses in the Republican party, it was in reality a movement to drive the Republican party from power for the benefit of its rival. Upon this superstructure of false pretences was raised a superstructure of palpable fraud. The Convention was captured by the adventurers and bankrupts of our politics, and its nominee utterly failed to embody its prescribed principles, or personify its announced aims.

If Republicanism would drain and not spill its cup of triumph, it must make itself the champion of Reform. It must remedy the defects that inhere in the very system of our Civil Service, and it must make the qualifications of honesty, intelligence, and fitness the touch-stone of all appointments. It must not abate its fidelity to the great cause of Equal Rights, and it must adhere to the discreet and conservative policy with which it has managed the National finances. It must guarantee economy in the public expenditures, and honesty in the collection of the revenue. It must not be the friend of class legislation, and it must be the uncompromising foe of all abuses, even if its own body seems to be the source of their parasitic growth. Above all, it must seek its leaders and find its representative men among its ablest and its purest members—the Wilsons, Garfields, Hawleys, and that class of statesmen. And it must not permit its organization to become the mere weapon of domineering politicians, and its machinery simply an engine that shall be used to advance schemes of purely personal aggrandizement. The danger before Republicanism lies in the fact that the Camerons and the Conklings and the Mortons will regard General Grant's re-election as an indorsement of the peculiar *regime* which they have sought to establish within the party, and will arrange a programme for the future, more high-handed, reckless and defiant than ever. If they do take this view and follow this course, they will reckon without their host. Thousands of men yesterday repudiated the disgraceful Cincinnati-and-Baltimore bargain, who do not believe in the ideas of political management and partisan duty entertained by the gentry we have named. General Grant could not have been re-elected save by the votes of this class of his supporters, and these "Reform"—not "Liberal"—Republicans to-day hold the balance of power in the Nation. They are loyal thoroughly to Republicanism, but they are too sincere and honest in their attachment to it to participate in or tamely submit to any policy that shall degrade its aims or pervert its labors.

From the St. Louis Republican (Democratic).

Horace Greeley is beaten, and the alliance that was expected to overthrow the Republican party, and which, but for one fatal and recognized mistake, would assuredly have accomplished that work, has, for the moment, signally failed. President Grant remains at the White House for a second term; the Liberal revolt against his person has been decisively crushed, and its distinguished leaders made outlaws; and the Administration party seems stronger than ever. The victory belongs to the President more significantly and exclusively than any similar victory ever belonged to a President before, and there is little doubt that he will accept it as such. We believe that a great and grievous wrong has been done the country, not by the re-election of President Grant, but by the immoral agencies by which his re-election was assured; and there is little doubt that there are thousands of intelligent and thoughtful Republicans who, now that their victory is achieved, fear that it cost more than it was worth. It is not a victory to rejoice at; it has been achieved at the cost of a frightful degradation of the moral sentiment of the country, and even the victors will forbear to make any demonstrative exultation over a triumph which they must wish could have been secured by fairer means. We have said that the result would have been different but for one fatal mistake. That mistake was the renomination of Mr. Greeley at Baltimore. That renomination should never have been made. We argued against it at the time, because we foresaw its evil effect. It did not bring Mr. Greeley one thousand Democratic votes that he would not have received without it, and it repelled half a million Republican votes which he would certainly have received, but for it. That Democratic renomination not only made him a Democrat, but it made him—using the partisan language of the canvass—a traitor. From the Republican partisan point of view, he had not only suddenly become a traitor, but he had done so to secure a Democratic renomination. That was the price of his treason, and telling the Republican masses this was the ignoble and sole task that the Administration leaders had to do. It was this ill-advised indorsement that extinguished the Liberal movement before it had become a revolt—that made it an insurrection of leaders without followers—that left Schurz, Sumner, Trumbull, Greeley, Fenton, McClure, Palmer, and Julian, as notable a cluster of chiefs as ever raised a standard, unsupported and unencouraged, to fall under the attacks of such inferiors as Cameron, Morton, Butler, and Conkling. Before the Baltimore event, a wide and formidable revolt in the Republican party seemed inevitable; after Baltimore, it became impossible. Before Baltimore, it was an independent rebellion supported by the Democratic masses; after Baltimore, it seemed to be a pre-arranged desertion to the Democracy, and for that reason it was permitted to dwindle to the insignificant proportions which it exhibited in the canvass. The Baltimore Convention did not intend to kill the movement; but it did effectually kill it. It imagined that its own powerful protectorate would strengthen the rebellion; but it was the death of it. All that the movement required was to be let alone. It contained within itself every conceivable element of a powerful and destructive schism. It needed no indorsement, no formal approval, no protection; it needed nothing but to be left to its own resources, with perfect freedom of action and appeal. It should have led in the battle; indeed, it should have occupied the whole fight, assuring itself only of the united support of the friendly reserve of three million Democratic muskets, at the final charge. Had this course been pursued, not one of those Democratic muskets would have been wanting, in the crisis, and the Liberal party, instead of being a party of a score of leaders, would have been a host five hundred thousand strong. The Democracy should not have made a nomination at all; it should have formally and conspicuously withdrawn from the field, announced its resolution not to make the contest for the Presidency, either with its own candidate or any other candidate, and thus yielded fighting-ground to any foe of the Administration that might take its place. This was the "passive policy." It should have been adopted before the Cincinnati Convention. Had it been so adopted, and strictly adhered to, the Liberal opposition to President Grant would have burst into the proportions of a powerful popular movement, and its nominee, whoever he might have been, would have been elected over Grant as certainly and decisively as Brown was elected Governor of Missouri over McClurg in 1870. The movement would have escaped that Democratic protectorate, which, though kindly extended, was disastrous to its development; Liberalism, instead of Democracy, would have been recognized as the antagonist of an obnoxious Administration party; the dissatisfied Republicans in every State—and there are scores of thousands of such to this day—would have espoused the revolt without losing their Republican character, and without exposing themselves to liability to a charge of treason, and to-day, Schurz, Trumbull, Sumner, Palmer, Greeley, Brown, McClure, Curtin, and Julian would be the victorious chiefs on the field, instead of Grant and his Pennsylvania and Indiana lieutenants. The Democracy would have lost nothing of what it aimed at, by this sacrifice. All that it sought to accomplish would have been secured, and the Democratic masses would have been duly credited with the success.

From the St. Louis Times (Democratic).

While the action of the Democratic party, in consenting to a coalition with the Liberal movement, reiterating at Baltimore that which was done at Cincinnati, may have been obnoxious, and undoubtedly was, in a certain sense, obnoxious to the severest censure, and, under ordinary circumstances should have received the immediate and unqualified condemnation of every member of the party, we fell into the line prescribed by a legitimate convention, in the hope that the wisdom of our party leaders would prove greater than our own, and lead to the ultimate triumph over the dominant party. We accepted the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention, not as our own political or personal choice, but as the seeming only alternative of a most critical occasion.

As it was our firm belief, and a belief which Republican victory will only serve to strengthen, that the welfare of the country demanded a thorough change of Administration, and that the extraordinary necessities of the Commonwealth demanded extraordinary measures, we acceded cordially to what seemed a policy of wise expediency, in the hope that a general slackening of party lines, involving, as it did no sacrifice of principle, might the better unite all elements of opposition to an unpatriotic Administration, and the sooner relieve the country from its burden of partisan oppression.

It matters not whether the leaders of the party were wrong or otherwise, in adopting this policy. It matters not whether the *Times* was wise or unwise in declaring its adhesion to this policy. The position that we took was taken in the utmost good faith, with honest intentions, with a view to the good of the country. If we are defeated in this purpose; if the organization of the party failed to withstand the unusual strain that was put upon it, we abide the result without complaint, and disclaim all responsibility for its consequences.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal (Democratic).

The result of the election shows either that the Liberalism of the present year is four years in advance of the country, or else this popular government, subjected to the test of universal suffrage, is gradually but surely going the way of its predecessors, which have found themselves unable in other countries to hold their own against the united forces of power, ignorance, and corruption. The history of universal suffrage presents us a dreary catalogue of failures. Nor is this at all surprising. As suffrage is cheapened, representation is lowered; and when the legislative department of the National polity is opened to the ambition of the Executive, nothing but wrong and fraud are to be looked for. That Ulysses Grant meditates a permanent hold upon the Presidency may be set down, not as a speculation, but as a matter of course. Ambition goes backward no more than revolutions. The success which has attended the Radical frauds, thus far, will embolden such leaders as Morton, Cameron, and Conkling to renewed outrages. It is the nature of Radicalism, which is merely wantonism, to progress in corruption. It is the nature of corruption to multiply its excesses and its exactions. The notion that the Radical leaders will relax their hold upon the purse-string and the sword, and liberalize their policy toward the people, will not be realized. Cupidity is the primal inspiration of the present Radical oligarchy. Liberalism knocked the morals out of the old Republican party. The iron grip of Cameron and the subtle will and wit of Morton belong to the main chances of political action, and moderation and forethought are not to be expected from them as long as they have the strong arm of the Government and the resources of the Treasury to aid them in pressing the ballot-box to their service. They mean business. If this is true, the reader will say—admitting the situation to be gloomy and the prospect depressing—what is to be done, what can be done, by the friends of Liberty, Reform, and Home Rule against the iron-clad forces of corruption and centralism? We can do what has been done by our class ages and ages the wide world over, stand to our guns. Our principles are intact; our honor is unsullied. We can fly the flag of free government until it is torn down by force and we ourselves are trampled beneath the advancing engines of the Federal power. Corruption wins not more than honesty, and, in the long run, wrong and fraud are pretty sure to come to grief.

From the Cincinnati Gazette (Republican).

The election of Grant and Wilson is a triumph of our system—a triumph of the free ballot, second only to the grand achievement by which the Government was sustained during the fierce struggle with the rebellion, and by which the contest for the Union and for freedom was made a success. It is thus to be regarded, because there was a principle involved that overshadowed the candidates, and it is this principle that was yesterday vindicated. The candidates were, of course, an important element in the contest, but it was not for these alone, nor for these chiefly, that the people voted. The decisive verdict had a far deeper and broader meaning than the indorsement of men. Nor is it to be interpreted as an unqualified indorsement of party. No one who has been a close observer of the current of public sentiment during the campaign will claim that the people meant, in voting for and electing Grant and Wilson, and in continuing the Republican party in power, to be understood as indorsing, without qualifications, the course of that party during the last four years. The statesman or the leader who puts such a construction upon the decision of the people will commit a grave mistake. If the successful party shall so construe it, it will commit a grave error. The important thing now, for the Republican leaders, is to ascertain the real meaning of the election, and the right thing to do is to conform, in the future, to the demands of public sentiment, as clearly expressed during the canvass and ballot-box. It will not be claimed by any real friend of the President that he has not made mistakes—that he has not done some things that had better not been done; but it has been justly claimed—and this claim the people have ratified—that Grant's mistakes were trivial, and that in all important features his administration was a success. In the next place, the decision is that the Republican party, notwithstanding many shortcomings, has been a substantial success, and that in its hands the country is far safer than it would be under the control of a new party, or the Democratic party under a new name. In the next place, it is a notice to all whom it may concern that the fruits of the late war are to be carefully preserved; that the constitutional amendments will stand, and be enforced, and that the reconstruction measures will be maintained; that there is to be no new shuffle, by which slaves are to be paid for, or rebel soldiers pensioned; and that no secession talk will be tolerated, whether it be favored by the people of one State or a dozen States. In the next place, the election is a decision against a most unholy alliance,—against a contest based upon false pretences, and conducted without regard to truth or decency. No one will now contend that there was any vital principle involved in the canvass. On the contrary, principles were abandoned, and the struggle was for power, regardless of principle. The candidate of the opposition had not one principle in common with the mass of his supporters; nor could the latter have much confidence in, or respect for, the former. On both sides of the alliance, then, it was a fight for spoils. There was nothing honest in the alliance. It was vile in its inception, and in this measure it was upheld and it would have been vile in the outcome had not the people overwhelmed it at the ballot-box. Whatever ground there was for a new party at the outset, this ground was lost when the most corrupt politicians obtained control of the Cincinnati Convention, and nominated Greeley and Brown.

From the Cincinnati Commercial (Liberal Republican).

The popular judgment has been declared that it would be unsafe to take the Administration of the General Government out of the hands of the representatives of the Republican party. There has been no lack of understanding of the extent of the mistakes of Grant, but the decision is that we had better bear the ills we have than to fly to others we know not of. Overwhelming as is the result of yesterday, we adhere to the opinion that there were the materials in the country with which it might have been reversed. The luck of Grant is as remarkable in politics as in war. If the Cincinnati movement could have had the best practicable expression in the Convention, we do not entertain a doubt that Grant would have been defeated; and if the Liberal and Democratic organizations had been efficiently managed through the campaign, we believe they might have carried Ohio in October, and that event would have given us New York, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois yesterday. But the mistake was made at Baltimore of insisting upon labelling Mr. Greeley as a Democratic candidate. It would have been better for the Democrats to have [illegible] for him in his character simply [illegible] Liberal candidate. The Democratic party would take the field as a [illegible] and, while it had lost its vital force and was a demoralized army, there was not a responsible and comprehensive working organization to take its place. President Grant will not, perhaps, be much obliged to us for our good wishes; but we hope he will be able to repair in his second term the blunders that discredit his first. [illegible] will venture, in our high capacity as a disinterested observer and independent well-wisher, to suggest to him that it would be the part of wisdom for him not to regard his re-election exclusively in the light of a personal triumph or vindication. He ought to be aware that his champions through this campaign have had a hard time in excusing the weaknesses and failings on his part which they have been constrained to acknowledge. The Liberal Republican movement is not a failure. It has liberalized the Republican party, and its influence will temper the Administration for the next four years for good. It has also liberalized the Democratic party, and put out of the way forever irritating issues and dogmas that were dangerous. The [illegible] labor of the campaign on both sides has been excellent. Much has been done, in the removal of the asperities of party differences, and harmonizing the antagonists of other days over the questions of this day, toward the homogeneity of the American people—a work of incalculable beneficence.

THE MURDERE[RS]

How Rafferty and Perteet Re[ceived the] News of Their New T[rial].

The Condemned Peri Terribl[y] ... Over the Court's "Partial[ity]."

Excerpt from the Opini[on] in the Rafferty Ca[se].

The news that the Supreme Court ... to Messrs. Rafferty and Perteet a n[ew trial for] their respective murders, was recei[ved by the] beneficiaries and general public in [a] different spirit. The latter regrette[d that an] informality in the trial should have b[een] sufficient ground for giving the convi[cts a new] lease of life. The public was prepare[d for a] triple execution. It demanded that a[s little de]lay as possible should ensue upon the [conviction] of the murderers. It asked th[at] justice be meted out to the [violators] of civil and moral law. It urged that [an exam]ple be made of the three convicted [men] who had been sentenced to death, a[nd that as] little encouragement be held out to t[he imita]tors as could be avoided. It was with [re]gret, therefore, that it learned from [the morn]ing papers that a new trial was to be [given] both these miscreants.

On the other hand, both these ... learned of their virtual respite w[ith] [un]cealed delight. As the public f[elt] impatience and disappointment, they ... with satisfaction. They made no ef[fort to re]strain their joy, but each expressed i[t in] a natural manner directly, by action ... of them by those who knew their hab[its].

When told of his reprieve, Raffer[ty knelt] and prayed. His grin was long con[tinued and] horrible. His prayers—we are not ... with their nature. A reporter paid ... him, yesterday morning, and converse[d] with him as the man's dogged obstin[acy would] permit of. He arrived at conclusions ... evasive replies from Mr. Rafferty. ... reporter plied the inevitable question ... he supposed he would get clear of th... Mr. Rafferty looked stolid and stupid, ... "I don't know." When the reporter g... might, he said again "I don't know." ... reporter asked if the decision of the ... Court pleased him, he broke the mo... saying, "Guess so." The reporte[r took] another track, guessed he had a fair ... way. Mr. Rafferty said he ... know. The reporter suppos[ed the] result would be the same as ... which Mr. Rafferty dissented from. ... his vanity. What would he have as[ked a] new trial for if he had not some new ... to introduce? The reporter "didn't k[now]" ... time. Mr. Rafferty did, however. Wh... the reporter ventured to inquire. ... know," continued the guarded prisoner ... wouldn't tell if you did," said the ... "Oh, I don't know," said Mr. Rafferty, ... not?" queried the itemizer. "Don... retorted the murderer. Infinitely ... at his success in extorting information ... Rafferty, the reporter moved away to ... Perteet, when Rafferty fell upon his k[nees and] communicated intelligence of the same ... ing nature to his Creator. The subse[quent part of] that interview, as before hinted, the ... "don't know," except that he probably ... ed his thanks for the departure of the ... the note-book.

Perteet's face was as radiant as a newly ... boot. It shone sufficiently to discourag[e a] ... of boot-blacks. Excepting where his mou[th broke] the monotony it was a mass of shiny ... The reporter suggested that he looked ... Perteet didn't wonder at it, seeing h[ow] he felt. How did he feel, the repor[ter asked] him, and was met with such a serap... pouring that he regretted having given ... convict an opportunity to express hims[elf]. ... reporter asked if any one had been to ... Oh, yes; his daughter had been to see h[im]. ... daughter had forgiven him,—that is, she ... object to him any longer. She cam[e to] him with a filial promptitude that co[uld not] be too highly commended under the ... stances. Mr. Perteet, by the way, is a ... opher, and talked upon abstruse social t[opics in] an abstruse but sociable manner. Capi[tal pun]ishment he abhorred as a relic of ba[rbarism]. The death-penalty was not a becoming ... of society. On the contrary, it was de[moral]izing, in his opinion. On the Sunday ... law he has decided convictions. W... saloons closed from Saturday nigh[t to] Monday morning, he had not the ... doubt that the criminal docket would s... hibit symptoms of attenuation. Whisk[y and] the want of money were twin roots of e[vil and] should be prohibited. Perteet is of a reli[gious as] well as a thoughtful and philosophical ... mind, and when animated by good news, ... a *supersedeas* or a new trial, is apt to ... philosophy with his religion in an alarmi[ng man]ner. It is difficult to know at times, ... becomes excited, whether certain phras... aimed at the elements of ... or the first cause; and w... crime or religious tolerance should b[e ex]pressed. On politics he has also taken ... stand. His remark, when reminded of t[he] election, savored of religious exciteme[nt rather] than mere political exuberance. "M[en]," [he] cried aloud, "must die, but principles ... forever." "You are a philosopher," r[emarked] the reporter, when an opportunity off[ered of] saying something. "Oh, yes," said [Per]teet, "I have lived a philos[opher] and shall die a philosopher!" "D[o you] expect to die in Joliet?" said the re[porter]. Perteet yielded to a commonplace rema[rk], said there was no telling. Perhaps he wo[uld die] before he got there. He did not much c[are]; ... would just as readily die now as at any t[ime]; ... had made his peace with his Maker. W... remarking that he might die a violent de[ath be]fore reaching Joliet, the reporter left h[im] smiling as only an excited gentleman of ... cored persuasion, just rescued from the j[aws of] death, can smile.

The same despatch which brought disap[point]ment to good citizens and joy to Raffert[y and] Perteet, contained a paragraph calcula[ted to] ruffle the drooping feathers of one G... Peri, who has been as near standing di... late at the entrance to Eden as most able-... men care to be. Peri's particular offence ... double murder, and Peri's feelings on th[e sub]ject are naturally acute, especially as h[e has] been condemned by a jury of his own ch[oosing] to expiate his offenses at ... end of a tough rope in the County Jail. H[e has] all along expressed a decided disapproval o[f cap]ital punishment as applied to himself, an[d seem]ed secure in the belief that the Supreme ... at Ottawa would share his views. He wa[s not] aroused from this gentle illusion till yest[erday] morning, when THE TRIBUNE was broug[ht to] him, and his fate read. Then, indeed, ... fragments of Italian anathema ... round the jail in an irresponsible ... The English language has ... been supposed to be exceptionally opu[lent in] damnatory expressions, but to compete ... Peri's Italian expletives it must be put in[to em]phatic hands. A chromatic streak of obj[urga]tion such as the spectrum could never c... was sworn by Mr. Peri. As for the humil[iating] termination to his earthly career, he would ... none of it. He tore his hair, spat, dashed ... self about his miserable cell, and blasph[emed] his Maker in Italian, interspersed wit[h the] choicer and more emphatic specimens of A[nglo-]Saxon curses. It is true that he was drunk ... time, and that his imagination was stimu[lated] to unusual richness of conception, but it ... not alter the fact that he objects to being ... away with in Cook County Jail. His sen[tence] will take effect on Dec. 6, and there will ... end to his profanity.

There is another person in the jail accu[sed of] the crime of murder, and that person is L... Boyce, who will come up for trial Nov. 29. ... reporter visited Mrs. Boyce, and f[ound] her smiling sweetly in a loose night gar[ment] which was not as inclusive in its operatio[n as] night garments should be in cold weather. ... hair was arranged in a series of charming ... lets over her forehead, and her eyes wore a ... and unruffled serenity. She greeted the rep[orter] in a mild, persuasive tone, and said she fel[t like] a little girl who had not yet got up, and ... looked as like it as her years would lett... She had not a shadow of doubt that her ... lease was near at hand, and she ... glad to hear it, as some of t[he] prisoners in adjoining cells were depraved ... ictures. A red-haired virgin who shared he[r cell] took her clay pipe from her mouth and s... her sanguinary locks, repeating the last se... tion of her companion with a sad and deje[cted] air. But she replaced the pipe in a few mom[ents] and her suavity of demeanor returned.

The reporter hied him away from these c... less regions to the scarcely healthier do...

THE MURDERERS.

How Rafferty and Perteet Received the News of Their New Trial.

The Condemned Peri Terribly Enraged Over the Court's "Partiality."

Excerpt from the Opinion Filed in the Rafferty Case.

The news that the Supreme Court had given to Messrs. Rafferty and Perteet a new trial for their respective murders, was received by the boarders and general public in an entirely different spirit. The latter regretted that any informality in the trial should have been deemed sufficient ground for giving the convicts another lease of life. The public was prepared to have a triple execution. It demanded that as little delay as possible should ensue upon the conviction of the murderers. It asked that speedy justice be meted out to the breakers of civil and moral law. It urged that an example be made of the three convicted murderers who had been sentenced to death, and that as little encouragement be held out to their imitators as could be avoided. It was with sincere regret, therefore, that it learned from the morning papers that a new trial was to be afforded to both these miscreants.

On the other hand, both these miscreants learned of their virtual respite with unconcealed delight. As the public fumed with impatience and disappointment, they chuckled with satisfaction. They made no effort to restrain their joy, but each expressed it, if not in a natural manner directly, by actions expected of them by those who knew their habits.

When told of his reprieve, Rafferty grinned and prayed. His grin was long continued and horrible. His prayers—we are not acquainted with their nature. A reporter paid a visit to him, yesterday morning, and conversed as freely with him as the man's dogged obstinacy would permit of. He arrived at conclusions reached by the reporter plied the inevitable question whether he supposed he would get clear of the charge. Mr. Rafferty looked stolid and stupid, and said, "I don't know." When the reporter guessed he might, he said again "I don't know." When the reporter asked if the decision of the Supreme Court pleased him, he broke the monotony by saying, "Guess so." The reporter taking another track, guessed he had a fair trial any way. Mr. Rafferty said he did not know. The reporter supposed the result would be the same as before, which Mr. Rafferty dissented from. It touched his vanity. What would he have asked for a new trial for if he had not some new testimony to introduce? The reporter "didn't know" this time. Mr. Rafferty did, however. What was it? the reporter ventured to inquire. "Don't know," continued the guarded prisoner. "And wouldn't tell if you did," said the reporter. "Oh, I don't know," said Mr. Rafferty. "Why not?" queried the itemizer. "Don't know," retorted the murderer. Infinitely jubilant at his success in extorting information from Mr. Rafferty, the reporter moved away to interview Perteet, when Rafferty fell upon his knees and communicated intelligence of the same refreshing nature to his fellow. This choice of diet in view, as before hinted, the reporter "don't know," except that he probably expressed his thanks for the departure of the man with the note-book.

Perteet's face was as radiant as a newly-blacked boot. It shone sufficiently to discourage a herd of boot-blacks. Excepting where his mouth broke the monotony it was a mass of shiny rigidity. The reporter suggested that he looked happy. Perteet didn't wonder at it, seeing how happy he felt. How did he feel, the reporter asked him, and was met with such a seraphic outpouring that he regretted having given the poor convict an opportunity to express himself. The reporter asked if any one had been to see him. Oh, yes; his daughter had been to see him. His daughter had forgiven him,—that is, she did not object to him any longer. She came to see him with a filial promptitude that could not be too highly commended under the circumstances. Mr. Perteet, by the way, is a philosopher, and talked upon abstruse social topics in an abstruse but sociable manner. Capital punishment he abhorred as a relic of barbarism. The death-penalty was not a becoming element of society. On the contrary, it was demoralizing, in his opinion, as the Sunday Liquor law he has decided convictions. Were the saloons closed from Saturday night until Monday morning, he had not the least doubt that the criminal docket would soon exhibit symptoms of attenuation. Whiskey and the want of money were twin roots of evil, and should be prohibited. Perteet is of a religious as well as a thoughtful and philosophical turn of mind, and when animated by good cheer, such as *a superabeaus* or a new trial, is apt to blend his philosophy with his religion in an alarming manner. It is difficult to know at times, when he becomes excited, whether certain phrases are aimed at the elements of society or the first cause; and whether crime or religious tolerance should be suppressed. On politics he has also taken a firm stand. His remarks, during the heat of the past election, savored of religious excitement rather than mere political exuberance. "Men," he cried aloud, "must die, but principles will live forever." "You are a philosopher," remarked the reporter, when an opportunity offered for saying something. "Oh, yes," said Perteet. "I have lived a philosopher, and shall die a philosopher!" "Do you expect to die in Joliet?" asked the reporter. Perteet yielded to a commonplace remark, and said there was no telling. Perhaps he would die before he got there. He did not much care. He would just as readily die now as at any time, and had made his peace with his Maker. Without remarking that he might die a violent death before reaching Joliet, the reporter left him still smiling as only an excited gentleman of the colored persuasion, just rescued from the jaws of death, can smile.

The same despatch which brought disappointment to good citizens and joy to Rafferty and Perteet, contained a paragraph calculated to ruffle the drooping feathers of one Gregorio Peri, who has been as near standing disconsolate at the entrance to Eden as most able-bodied men care to be. Peri's particular offence was a double murder, and Peri's feelings on the subject are naturally acute, especially as he has been condemned by a jury of his own choosing to expiate his offenses at the end of a tough rope in the County Jail. He had all along expressed a decided disapproval of capital punishment as applied to himself, and rested secure in the belief that the Supreme Court at Ottawa would share his views. He was not aroused from this gentle illusion till yesterday morning, when ERE RAFFERTY was brought to him, and his fate read. Then, indeed, were fragments of Italian anathema hurled round the jail in an irresponsible way. The English language has always been supposed to be exceptionally opulent in blasphematory expressions, but to compete with Peri's Italian explosives it must be put into emphatic hands. A chromatic streak of objurgation such as the spectrum could never equal, was sworn by Mr. Peri's fury in the humiliating termination to his earthly career, he would have none of it. He tore his hair, spat, dashed himself about his miserable cell, and blasphemed his Maker in Italian, interspersed with the choicer and more emphatic specimens of Anglo-Saxon curses. It is true that he was drunk at the time, and that his imagination was stimulated to unusual richness of conception, but it does not alter the fact that he objects to being made away with in Cook County Jail. His sentence will take effect on Dec. 6, and there will be an end to his profanity.

There is another person in the jail accused of the crime of murder, and that person is Louisa Boyce, who will come up for trial Nov. 29. The reporter visited Mrs. Boyce, and found her smiling sweetly in a loose night garment, which was not as inclusive in its operations as night garments should be in cold weather. Her hair was arranged in a series of charming rings over her forehead, and her eyes wore a calm and unruffled serenity. She greeted the reporter in a mild, persuasive tone, and said she felt like a little girl who had not yet got up, and she looked as like it as her years would let her. She had not a shadow of doubt that her release was near at hand, and she was glad to hear it. As some of the prisoners in adjoining cells were depraved characters. A red-haired virgin who shared her cell took her clay pipe from her mouth and shook her sanguinary locks, repeating the last assertion of her companion with a sad and dejected air. Both she replaced the pipe in a few moments and her suavity of demeanor returned.

The reporter bid him away from these cheerless regions to the scarcely healthier domain above, and sought for the States Attorney. Mr. Reed was as bland and cheerful as the disastrous elections could be expected to leave him, but not disposed to be reticent.

The reporter suggested that he seemed as happy in his misfortunes as the wretched recipients of new trials below. Mr. Reed said nothing, but appeared resigned. The first intimation he had received of the decisions of the Supreme Court was a remark from Judge Knowlton that he had beaten him (Mr. Reed). What orders were included in the opinions he did not know, but would to-day. The change of venue would bring the cases into Lake County, and in Waukegan, dark with the discharge of corrupt Aldermen from custody, Perteet, darker in color and in crime than they, and Rafferty, the complexion of whose guilt is deeper than any, will be tried for their lives before a jury of unprejudiced citizens of Lake County; and there, if convicted of murder in the first degree, Perteet and Rafferty will expiate their offenses 45 miles from the spot where they were committed.

The State's Attorney was anxious to have the matter settled at once. If permitted to go through the ordinary course of law, the trials would not come off till February, but after a conversation with Judge Williams, Mr. Reed learned that, should he make a request to that effect, the Judge will call a special term of the Court next month. He will make that request as soon as he knows what the Supreme Court desires in the case.

The recent elections placed a State's Attorney in every county. Formerly Lake and Cook Counties constituted one judicial county, and Mr. Reed prosecuted in both. He is not compelled now to prosecute the cases in Waukegan, but can do so by courtesy, should the State's Attorney of Lake County feel disposed to allow him. A number of gentlemen called upon Mr. Reed, yesterday, and hoped that he would not relax his efforts to secure the conviction and execution of both Perteet and Rafferty. Mr. Reed, in reply, has pledged himself to do his utmost to secure that desirable end for both murderers—the rope's end.

RAFFERTY'S NEW TRIAL.

OTTAWA, Nov. 7.—We make the following excerpts from the opinions filed yesterday granting a new trial to Chris. Rafferty. The new trial was granted, on the ground that he had been improperly refused a change of venue. Speaking of the act of the Legislature passed Feb. 21, 1861, the Court says: "We think the exception of capital cases contained in the first section of this amendatory act must be taken as carried into the fourth section; that the words 'in a criminal cause,' in the latter section, mean such a criminal cause as is provided for in the first section, namely, one where the offense is not punishable with death, and we feel constrained to declare, as the true construction of this amendatory act of 1861, as derived from comparing together its various sections, that it relates solely to offenses which are not punishable with death, and that as to capital cases the old law as to the change of venue in criminal cases remains unchanged." The Court then proceeds to state that the old law being notoriously defective, was under it a change of venue was often resorted to as a means of procuring an acquittal from loss of testimony, the Legislature thought it would be sufficient to apply the remedy in cases where the offense was not punishable with death, and hence had passed the act of 1861; but they evidently considered that where human life was involved, it would be better to leave the ills of the old law than remove from the defendant the legal benefit which he enjoyed under that law. As under the old law a change of venue would be granted, the case must be reversed. For that reason all the Court concur in this. The Court then enter upon a discussion of the principles involved in the second assigned error, namely, that the Court below improperly excluded testimony showing Rafferty to have been intoxicated at the time when he committed the crime, and concludes this part of their opinion in the following words: "So far as the offer went to prove that the prisoner was intoxicated at the time of the commission of the crime (and a majority of the Court are of the opinion that the evidence should have been read) as showing the condition of the defendant at the time, and in that respect constituting a part of the record under our statute, it belongs to the jury to fix the punishment for murder, and to say whether either death by hanging, or imprisonment in the Penitentiary for the term of life, or a term of not less than fourteen years. It is important that all the circumstances of the act be considered, the condition of the prisoner at the time among the rest, as tending to give character to his conduct, so far as they may be regarded as a part *res gestæ*, should be laid before the jury, that, as near as may be, they may see the crime as it is, and the precise complexion of it, in order that they may intelligently graduate the punishment. But proof of intoxication at the other times embraced in the offer, we think, was properly rejected. The judgment of the Court below must be reversed, and the cause remanded."

THE REGISTRY OF VOTERS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Yesterday, when tendering my vote at the Twelfth Ward polls, I was informed by the receiver of votes that my name was not on the register, and consequently I would be obliged to subscribe to a written affidavit setting forth that I was a legal voter in that ward, and that the said document would have to be attested by a householder residing in the same ward. Loitering about the polls for that purpose until I became tired and chilled, I returned home without voting. Several years ago I registered my name on the poll books of the Twelfth Ward, and have voted there at every election since without re-registering, and it struck me as being very queer that my name was not now on the books.

After persistent inquiry, the whole matter was made plain to me, as follows:

The books of the Twelfth Ward are, and always have been, in the possession of the Grant party, who have not been slow to use them to their advantage. On the eve of every election the ward is thoroughly canvassed, to ascertain the politics of each registered voter. The names of those ascertained to be of the Grant persuasion are carefully entered on the new books, while those opposed are as carefully omitted. This little dodge yesterday left everything clear for the Administration voters, while many poor Greeleyites (who, like myself, have strayed from the flock of the faithful), rather than go the necessary trouble, abstained from voting. But, my object in addressing this to you is to inquire whether this little proceeding is in accordance with the registry and other laws regulating elections.

A SUBSCRIBER.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6, 1872.

LIGHT WANTED.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: We would like to ask through your columns why the street-lamps upon the main streets of the West Side are left unlighted of late, part of the time all night, and, for the past ten days, never lighted until near 9 o'clock. Now, if we ever want lights, it is when thousands are wending their way homeward by Foot & Walker's line, since we are deprived of our street-cars, etc., and nearly all are compelled to patronize the independent line.

One of our old and honored citizens, Captain G. H. Gibson, was out just after dark last evening, and walked off from a sidewalk that is raised three steps above the neighboring ones, and hurt himself quite badly, bruising and scratching his face badly, and jarring him so that he has not been able to speak but one word at a time since, although he is about and conscious, and tries very hard to converse. Will our City Fathers see to this, now that election is over?

A CITIZEN.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5, 1872.

DELEGATION OF POWER.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: As the election on Tuesday, at some, if not all, of the precincts of this city, parties were stationed, armed with written authority from N. T. Gassette, Clerk of the Circuit Court, to sign his name to papers, and, under such authority, administered oaths to those required to make affidavit before they could vote; and these affidavits were subscribed, "*Sworn to, etc., before me, N. T. Gassette, Clerk of the Circuit Court.*" Objections were made to such affidavits by the Liberal Judges, but they were overruled, and the affidavits and votes received. At our precinct, over 150 such votes were taken.

Can an officer delegate the power to administer an oath? This thing has been done at former elections, and a little light on the subject is needed in the community, as well as for said Clerk.

ELECTION JUDGE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6, 1872.

—The Huddersfield (England) School Board is a very uncertain body. A short time ago a set of hymns for use in board schools was presented for its approbation; and it was at first thought there was nothing sectarian in the little ditties, but on further examination, the Board concluded to reject the whole set, inasmuch as the Doxology occurred at the end of almost all the hymns recommended.

EXPELLED.

The Board of Trade Votes to Slightly Reduce Its Membership.

Mr. Baxter, of Meyer, Baxter & Co., Expelled.

The Other Members of the Firm Retained on the Board.

The case of Myer, Baxter & Co. was resumed before the full Board of Trade yesterday at 3 p. m. President Preston announced that Myer, Baxter and Co. would have an opportunity to present their defence.

Mr. Myer said that Mr Gurney, who had their case in charge, would not be present for a few minutes, and in the meantime Mr. Baxter would reply to Mr. Culver.

MR. BAXTER SAID

they desired to offer in evidence the affidavits contained in the pamphlet compiled by Mr. Swett, copies of which were in the hands of the President. He felt it necessary to correct the unfair misrepresentations and mis-statements of Mr. Culver. The charge was a very serious one. Mr. Culver said they were convicted, and had so published to the world in the morning papers, whereas they had not been convicted, and he believed they would not be. He charged A. O. Ticknor with perjury, and that his evidence was a fabrication from beginning to end. Ticknor swore that the defendants would not arbitrate, when he had at the time in his possession a letter from Myer, Baxter & Co. offering to leave the matter to selected disinterested parties. He read from the argument of Mr. Culver, who said they were guilty, and contended that the statement was false, and the evidence and facts would prove it. Mr. Culver told the speaker the evening before that he (Culver) would swear the defendants were guilty, and there was no doubt but he would swear, but that would not make it true. The proposal that the firm should place $8,000 in the hands of Ticknor was rather unreasonable. Who would place $8,000 unprotected in the hands of A. O. Ticknor? Mr. Geib had sworn to the delivery of the offer of arbitration to Ticknor, and to Ticknor's refusal to accept the proposition. Ticknor was entirely unworthy of belief.

TICKNOR WANTED TO BLACKMAIL THEM,

and they would not submit. Mr. Culver talked as if the Directors had prejudged the case, and were determined to find them guilty anyway. McWhinney swore, in Indiana, that he was sick and could not appear as witness. That was why the attempt to arbitrate was postponed. He hoped to have got Ticknor's consent to have all the disputes between them submitted to arbitration at the same time, and the speaker had so informed the Directors. Mr. Swett had prepared a statement at his (the speaker's) request, having been his attorney for years. The statement had been submitted to the Board without comment. He offered to leave

THE SCRANTON-LYNN MATTER

to Mr. Scranton, but Ticknor would not consent. They only asked that the members should judge the case impartially. He had never asked any man on 'change to do anything for him, being perfectly willing to leave the case to the fair and candid judgment of their fellow members. He regretted being forced to prove Ticknor guilty of perjury. Some of the statements and accounts were analyzed. He submitted the case without fear or trepidation on his part. [Applause.]

Some affidavits were formally submitted.

Mr. Culver said he had a few words to say regarding Mr. Baxter's assertion, that he had made misstatements. He would controvert them *seriatim*.

Mr. Brainard thought it was not proper for Mr. Culver to talk then. He could do so when the defence got through. It was right that the defendants should go on with their defence. (Applause).

Mr. Culver was willing to postpone his remarks.

MR. T. D. GURNEY SAID

there was not a member of the Board of Directors who he would not vote for, if a candidate for any office from an archangelship to Town Constable, or anything else, flaughter; and he was sorry to have to disagree with them. They had put the testimony of men like Myer Baxter, and Forrey against Aurora O. Ticknor's, and he did not believe Myer, Baxter & Co. had anything more to do with the money in the case than the Directors themselves. The testimony showed that the account was entirely between

TICKNOR AND BAXTER,

and not between Ticknor and the firm of Myer, Baxter & Co. Mr. Culver had done the defendants great injustice in disregarding their testimonies. Baxter had lent Ticknor $500 when he had not a friend in the world. Had the Directors any right to discard the testimony of seven men, accompanied by a written document and accept that of Aurora O. Ticknor? Myer, Baxter & Co. could have bought Ticknor's paper by the dry goods box full at 10 cents on the dollar. Had they wanted to defraud Ticknor, would they not have bought that paper? Mr. Myer stood them without reproach, as a man who came to this city, utterly friendless because he had surrendered $100,000 endorsed on notes for which he never got a cent. That was the man whose reputation was to be blasted on God Almighty's earth by Aurora O. Ticknor. They knew

TICKNOR'S CAREER IN THAT BOARD

for the past year, and they could compare it with that of Myer, Forrey or Baxter, men who never were slack on 'change [applause]. He knew personally that Ticknor had in his pocket a letter from Myer, Baxter & Co., offering to arbitrate, at the moment he swore that they would not arbitrate. He advised Myer, Baxter & Forrey to arbitrate, and they were all ready to do it. He would stake his reputation as a business man on the assertion that the case was

A PREMEDITATED SCHEME OF BLACKMAIL,

planned by Ticknor against Myer, Baxter & Co. The question they were to decide was, if there was any fraud in the matter. He was hoarse, and they should excuse him a moment [cries of "Horse distemper," "Epigoory." Who should pay the losses on the trade? With Ticknor it was simply a question of dollars and cents. He was not there as an attorney for hire, but because he believed Myer, Baxter & Co. were upright, and innocent of the accusations. Let them read the statement of Mr. Myer. Was there a member of that Board who could lay his finger on the reputation of Isaac Myer? Did they not believe him? Did they not believe Mr. Rumsey and Mr. Forrey and Mr. Baxter? He would occupy their time no longer but leave the case in their hands. [Prolonged applause].

Cries of "Next," "Question," "Vote."

MR. CULVER SAID

he did assert that Mr. Baxter put off arbitration; his authority being the Chairman of the Committee of Arbitration. When his statement was written he submitted it to the President and Secretary, both of whom endorsed it as true. He did not say Baxter was guilty, but he did say he threw a fraud invented by the Board of Directors. Mr. Baxter had made so many statements, and contradicted them, that they could not believe what he said about arbitration. [Applause.] [Cries of "vote."]

CONFUSION.

Mr. Baxter appeared. [Cries of "Vote," "Give him a chance. Go on, etc.] He read from Mr. Culver's address, and contradicted some of its statements. He had made the offer to arbitrate. [Cries of "Vote," "Culver," etc.]

Mr. Culver said the offer to arbitrate was not made at the time stated by Baxter, and the records would prove it.

Mr. Baxter demanded the records. What Mr. Culver said was not so. [Hisses.]

Mr. Culver said there was a question of veracity. [Cries of "Vote."]

MR. A. O. NOW

did not think many men in that Board were prepared to vote. There was a great deal of ambiguity in that matter. He believed the case should be sent to their Board of Arbitration, which would give the matter attention, and settle it. He could not vote intelligently and conscientiously then, as he did not fully understand the case. He did not think the Board of Directors should be such sticklers as to endeavor to prevent the case being sent to the arbitrators. He would make a motion to refer to the Committee on Arbitration.

Mr. John Watterson moved to lay the motion on the table. Lost.

Mr. Ranney thought Mr. Davis' motion was out of order. What were they doing for two days? Let them decide the question in the report of the arbitrators.

MR. WRIGHT

said the Directors were not sticklers, but there was indubitable evidence of intention to defraud and cheat Mr. Ticknor. The rules of the Board compelled the Directors to pursue one course, to present the defendants and let the full Board do as it thought right. They should vote directly on expulsion. It was not simply a question of dollars and cents, but of honor.

MR. RANNEY

was of opinion that neither the Directors nor the full Board had a right to refer the case to the arbitrators without the consent of both parties. They should vote on the question of expulsion, and nothing else. They had the evidence all before them, and were fully competent to give their verdict then and there. [Applause.]

MR. WRIGHT

read the rule compelling the Directors to report the case to the full Board. What did the Directors do? Did they do their duty? The Board could not discredit the Directors without discrediting themselves. [Applause.]

MR. DOW

was very far from impugning the motives of the Board of Directors, but there was a good deal of ambiguity about the evidence, and was susceptible of being differently construed, and he did not think men were prepared to vote upon the matter. [A voice, "Yes, they are."] If the President ruled his motion out of order, all right.

MR. MYER

had been under the pressure of that thing for sixty days, and, by G—d, he did not want to have the agony continued sixty days more. Let them decide on the expulsion, and they would refer the question to the arbitrators and pay the award, if any, in two hours.

MORE CONFUSION.

Mr. W. N. Brainard moved that they proceed to ballot on the expulsion of James Baxter. [Cries of "Vote," and uproar.]

Mr. Benslee said there had never been any settlement between Myer, Baxter, Lyon, and Templeton. [Cries of "Wheeler," "Vote," and confusion.]

Mr. Wheeler thought if there was any more evidence it should be adduced; if not, let them vote. [Cries of "Vote," and more uproar.]

THE VOTE.

The motion to vote to expell prevailed.

John Lester, James Clemow, and Childs G. Cooley were made tellers.

One gentleman exhorted his brethren to "vote against expulsion," and that there should be no intimidation of voters, and everybody asked his neighbor if he was naturalized and entitled to vote, and so on, until the polls closed.

It was decided to vote on the expulsion of William S. Forrey.

Messrs. Ward, Bruce, and Baker were appointed tellers.

The ballot was taken.

It was resolved to vote on the expulsion of Isaac Myer.

Messrs. Crego, Dickinson, and Coble were made tellers.

The ballot was taken.

THE RESULT.

The tellers in the case of Baxter, reported as follows: Total number of votes cast, 260; for expulsion, 167; against expulsion, 93.

Mr. Baxter was expelled.

In the case of Forrey, the tellers reported: Whole number of votes cast, 223; for expulsion, 98; against expulsion, 130. [Applause.]

Mr. Forrey was not expelled.

In the case of Myer, the tellers reported: Whole number of votes cast, 216; for expulsion, 48; against expulsion, 168. [Applause.]

Mr. Myer was not expelled.

The Board adjourned.

COUNTY AFFAIRS.

Meeting of the Commissioners—Soldiers' Orphans—The Quality of Meat Furnished the Poor House and Insane Asylum to Undergo Investigation.

A meeting of the Board of County Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon, President White in the chair. Present: Messrs. Jones, Ashton, Crawford, Harrison, Lonergan, Pahlman, and Stearns.

A circular, stating that orphan children of Illinois soldiers could be received at the Orphan Home at Normal, was referred to the Committee on Poor House and Paupers.

A number of bills were reported correct and ordered paid.

The Committee on Roads and Bridges reported relative to two bridges in the town of Niles, recommending that $200 be allowed for the upper bridge, and $700 for the lower one, when completed and accepted, the latter being the most expensive one.

General White offered the following:

Resolved, That the Sheriff, Physician and Warden of the Insane Asylum and the Poor House be and they are hereby, directed to report to this Board in writing, without delay, whether the quality of the provisions, including fresh and salt meats, flour and groceries furnished and to be furnished for the county which the several contractors may furnish, and if not, in what articles there is a failure to comply with the several agreements by the contractors, and for how long a period such failure has existed.

Resolved, That the Clerk be, and is hereby, directed to give the above named officers access to the books, for the purpose of obtaining necessary information as to the agreements of the several contractors.

He offered them because a week before he had seen a communication in one of the papers to the effect that the contractors did not furnish good food, or that the paupers and insane did not get the good articles furnished. He found the beef wholly unfit to eat, though the county was paying for good beef. The officers had told him that that was the usual quality. If the contractors were acting thus, it was time to know it, and it was the duty of the officers there to report such things, or be dismissed for they were unfit for their places. Still, he would not take these statements unsupported by other proof, and so he wanted to hear from the officers.

Mr. Ashton moved to amend by adding the following: "And also to report the facts in connection with the competency or incompetency of the cook, and character of the arrangements for cooking."

Mr. White accepted it.

Mr. Ashton said if these charges were true, there had been a great dereliction of duty on the part of officers, contractors, and Committee. From his own examinations, however, he did not believe them.

Mr. Crawford favored an investigation, but had found things good when he was there.

The resolution was adopted.

Several bills were presented and appropriately referred. Those of the bailiffs were ordered paid.

The Board adjourned till Monday.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

The measles rage so badly in Bennington Vt., that the schools are almost empty.

—A fine organ, worth $4,000, has been donated to the New York Avenue Church, Washington, D. C., by one of its members.

—During the five weeks ended Nov. 1, the imports into Boston were of the value of $5,780,258, which was slightly below the average value for periods of five weeks during the year.

—The Troy (N. Y.) banks propose to have a bank alarm telegraph put up in that city, at a cost of $3,000.

—On Monday, while a son of the Hon. W. H. Wadsworth, aged about 12 years, was out hunting in Mason County, Ky., he was accidentally killed.

—Lydia E. Ayer, niece of Dr. Ayer of Lowell, Mass., by a suit against the city of Norwich, Ct., receives $5,500 for injuries received when thrown from a wagon in that city.

—The remains of General C. O. Loomis, of the famous Coldwater Battery, which are now buried in the National Cemetery at Washington, are to be brought home and interred at Coldwater, Mich., on next Memorial Day.

—A destructive fire occurred at Waverly, Ill., last Sunday morning, totally consuming Wm. Cox's livery stable, Peter Brandt's plow factory, and three small wooden buildings. Thirteen valuable horses perished in the conflagration, and six horses were burned. Loss, $20,000.

—The Turks, with all their indolence, are up to a good many tricks in trade that equal those of the Heathen Chinee. A prominent drug house in Detroit recently received a consignment of opium from New York, in the original packages as shipped from Smyrna. They opened one small box, supposed to contain sixteen ounces of the expensive gum, and found that three ounced of the weight were represented by three leaden bullets. They are apprehensive that the other boxes may "pan out" equally well in a similar way.

—Dr. Hiles, a prospective candidate for Mayor in Cairo, is also a "hoss" doctor, his specialty being botts. His treatment is thus described by the *Bulletin*: "The horse's head is turned toward the sunrise,' and, after a ceremony of the wierd description, the 'curer' makes three points toward the east, and says: 'Go, botts!' and the botts go."

—In a recent dog suit in California, the effect of cutting off a dog's ears and tail came up incidentally, and it was in proof that if you clip the dog's ears after the dog is a year old, the ears will lop forward; otherwise if the ears are trimmed when the dog is a pup. And so with the tail, cut when the animal is green the stub will retain an elevated position at an angle of forty-five degrees ever after.

—The Mississippi is within a few inches of the low water mark of 1864, when navigation by the side-wheel and large stern-wheel boats was entirely suspended. Since that date of eight years ago, steamboats have not experienced nearly so much difficulty as during the past six weeks. This is particularly the case on the upper river.

—There are still eleven organized bands of brigands in Italy, but they do not seem to be considered so formidable as their terrible forerunners, judging by the prices put upon the heads of their leaders. The following is a list of them, with the prices allowed to their captors: Manzi, 12,000 francs; Padovani, called the Capuchin, 25,815 francs; Altano, 21,585 francs; Francolino Narca, 5,437 francs; Tunella, 6,927 francs; Digiacomo, D'Agrosa, Vaccaro, Regiero, 5,437 francs each, and Parente, 500 francs.

—Dr. Richardson has read to the British Association an account of his investigations into the uses of various ethers and alcohols in medicine and surgery. He finds that it is becoming possible to predict the action of new compounds with great exactness from their chemical composition, and also, by modifying composition, to remove sources of inconvenience or of danger. By this line of work he hopes to arrive ultimately at an agent that will supersede chloroform and its analogues, and that will suspend sensation without danger of life. As a step in this direction he mentions "tri-ethylis ether," a new anæsthetic substance, from which excellent results may be expected.

—A French chemist has made some experiments with the poison *akazga*, received from West Africa in bundles of long, slender, crooked stems, and used there as an ordeal,—and finds it to resemble nux vomica in its physiological effects. He has separated from it a new crystalline alkaloid, closely resembling strychnia, but differing from it by being precipitated by alkaline bicarbonates. A suspected wizard is made to drink an infusion of the bark, and then to walk over small sticks of the plant; if guilty, he stumbles, and tries to step over the sticks as if they were logs, finally falling in convulsions, when he is beaten to death by clubs; if innocent, the kidneys act freely, and the poison is supposed to be thus eliminated.

Chinese Servants.

From the Boston Advertiser.

Most of us remember how three years ago, amid the excitement consequent upon the advent of the Chinese in large numbers upon the Pacific slope, created by the wild talk of sacred champions of "American labor," there came to the minds of many housekeepers a delightful vision of a domestic millennium when a docile, dutiful, neat, quick-fingered being, unintelligent but wonderfully capable, should glide into American kitchens and free them from the presence or the incompetent. Mundaneness whose faults of temper and education render the management of a home such a sad and dreary piece of business for thousands of American wives. It was such a pleasing contemplation! Once there seemed for a little time a prospect that the slant-eyed immigrant from the East with his pigtail would really grace the back-yards of Beacon street; but he never came. And now we know that the vision was wholly illusory. Those never was any such being as our fancy, aided by the hints which came to us from the Golden Gate, had painted. John is like all the rest of them, only a good deal worse, and all hopes of a heathen redemption of our domestic service are blasted. Vile, tricky, and with an easy capacity for degradation, he is an infliction that cannot be borne, raising hopes that can never be realized, and in the end emptying homes and filling the hotels and boarding-houses of the land. The Mongolian servant, too, according to a San Francisco paper, had his "cousins," and his capacity for this relationship is wonderful. He knew how to graft on to his forced economy the most excessive improvidence. He could overlay his traditional neatness with as much filth as the most slatternly of servants. So long as he did not know a word of English, and was ignorant of the use of the most common kitchen utensils, he was content to work for low wages, and was only too glad to have the mistress of the household spend some hours every day for his instruction. No class of servants is so much demoralized by gambling as the Chinese. Train them in Sunday Schools and make nominal Christians of them, the old love of games of chance still remains. On that particular evening when John has gone out to see his "cousin" and returns home late, ten to one but he loses his last dollar at a gambling den, or puts it in for investment by way of stocking the bank.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House and at Depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	9:30 a. m.	4:15 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	9:15 a. m.	3:00 p. m.
Peoria Fast Line	9:00 a. m.	3:00 p. m.
Rock Island Express	10:15 a. m.	5:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	2:15 p. m.	9:50 p. m.
Mendota's Owl	5:15 p. m.	10:40 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	5:45 p. m.	9:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	9:45 p. m.	6:35 a. m.
Aurora Express (Sundays)	5:00 p. m.	9:15 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	6:15 p. m.	11:00 a. m.
Peoria Express	11:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accom'n	5:30 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accom'n	6:15 p. m.	7:15 p. m.

† Monday excepted. ‡ Sundays excepted. ‖ Saturdays excepted.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	9:15 p. m.	8:00 p. m.
Kansas City, Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	9:15 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Kansas City, Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo., Express (Western Division)	4:30 p. m.	9:30 a. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accom'dation	4:30 p. m.	9:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Div.	12:00 p. m.	7:35 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jack.	12:00 p. m.	7:35 p. m.
Louisville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	12:00 p. m.	11:15 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	9:00 a. m.	3:00 p. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	3:30 p. m.	9:00 p. m.
Pacific Express, via Main Line, daily, except Sunday, via Jacksonville Division.	9:00 a. m.	3:00 p. m.
Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division.	9:00 a. m.	3:00 p. m.
Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.	9:00 a. m.	3:00 p. m.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

St. Louis Express	9:00 a. m.	9:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	12:15 p. m.	12:15 a. m.
Cairo Mail	9:30 a. m.	9:30 p. m.
Cairo Express	12:15 p. m.	7:45 a. m.
Springfield Express	12:15 p. m.	7:45 a. m.
Springfield Express	12:15 p. m.	7:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Dunleith Express	9:00 a. m.	5:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	12:15 p. m.	7:45 a. m.
Gilman Passenger	5:15 p. m.	9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	7:30 a. m.	8:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	12:30 p. m.	10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	3:30 p. m.	1:30 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	5:30 p. m.	4:30 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	6:30 p. m.	7:30 p. m.

‡ Sundays excepted. ‖ Saturdays excepted.

"On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

Chicago, Indianapolis & Cincinnati Through Line, via Kankakee Route.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison, 120 Washington-st., Tremont House, corner of Congress-st., and Michigan-av. also, foot of Twenty-second-st. Condensed Time-Table.

	Daily, except Sunday.	Daily.
Leave Chicago	9:00 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	2:30 p. m.	9:50 p. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	6:30 p. m.	1:15 a. m.

Trains arrive at Cincinnati 7:40 a. m. and 9:15 p. m.

Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati.

The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.

Pacific Fast Line	10:30 a. m.	3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	10:00 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	9:15 a. m.	12:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	9:15 p. m.	11:30 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	10:00 a. m.	3:45 p. m.
Milwaukee Express	10:00 a. m.	11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	5:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	10:30 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Green Bay Express	10:00 a. m.	11:15 p. m.
Green Bay Express	12:00 p. m.	10:30 a. m.

*Monday excepted. †Saturday excepted. ‡Monday excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison-st.

Omaha and Leavenworth Ex.	10:00 a. m.	4:10 p. m.
Pe

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

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THE TRIBUNE counting-room and business department will remain, for the present, at No. 15 Canal street. Advertisements should be handed in at that place.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S TRIBUNE.

FIRST PAGE—Election Returns—Miscellaneous News by Telegraph.

SECOND PAGE—Philadelphia Letter: A Birdseye View from the New Masonic Temple; How Stephen Girard Made Philadelphia; Real Estate and Business Notes—The Ward's Island Horrors—The Result: How it is Viewed by all Parties, Comments of the Press.

THIRD PAGE—The Murderers: How Rafferty and Pertest Received the News of Their New Trial; The Condemned Pert Terribly Enraged Over the Court's "Partiality"—Another Expulsion from the Board of Trade—County Affairs—General News Items—Railroad Time-Table—Business Directory—Advertisements.

FOURTH PAGE—Editorials: Shall Corn-Growing be Abandoned; October Voting; Plans of Civil Service Reform; Cruelty Its Own Reward; Philadelphia—Obituary: George G. Meade—Current News Items.

FIFTH PAGE—The Law Courts—Markets by Telegraph—Advertisements.

SIXTH PAGE—Monetary and Commercial—Marine Intelligence.

SEVENTH PAGE—The Academy of Design—Ruined by War: A Picture of Desolation and Desertion—Small Advertisements: Real Estate, For Sale, Wanted, To Rent, Boarding, Lodging, Etc.

EIGHTH PAGE—The Horse Disease—City in Brief—Auction Advertisements.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Miss Maggie Mitchell, supported by Mr. L. R. Shewell. "Fanchon."

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. G. L. Fox Pantomime Combination. "Humpty Dumpty."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Third week of Abbott-Kiralfy Pantomime Combination. "Humpty Dumpty," with new features.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. The "Black Crook."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe.

NIXON'S AMPITHEATRE—Clinton street, between Washington and Randolph. The Georgia Minstrels—Slave Troupe.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Vaudeville Entertainment.

The Chicago Tribune.

Friday Morning, November 8, 1872.

In the Board of Trade, the consideration of the charges against Myer, Baxter & Co. has resulted in the expulsion of Mr. Myer. No action was taken against his partners, Baxter and Forrey.

Washington rumor,—whatever it it may be worth,—is, that the members of the Cabinet have informally agreed to tender their resignations, at the close of the present term, to the President, who can take advantage of them in any cases in which he desires a change. If ex-Senator Morgan, of New York, forbears to interfere in the re-election of Senator Conkling from that State, it is intimated that he may have the Secretaryship of the Treasury in place of Boutwell, who is to succeed Wilson in the Senate.

The Lutheran Church, which is holding its Annual Council at Akron, O., is one of the oldest of Protestant denominations, and in Europe the most powerful. It was formed in 1507, and made its advent to this country in New York in 1630. It claims twenty-five million members in Europe, and is the established religion in more European States than any other Protestant Church. It has about half a million American members.

Rheims is added to the French towns which have been freed, by the prompt payment of the successive instalments of the indemnity, from the presence of a foreign garrison. Prussia is diminishing her force in French territory in proportion to the diminution of the indemnity. Frenchmen have displayed a patriotic alacrity in liquidating this Prussian bill of damages. Two hundred million francs will be paid this week, and at the end of the year only two milliards will remain unpaid.

The Hon. Schuyler Colfax has published a card, in which he states that he is not a candidate or aspirant for the United States Senate, nor for any position, political or editorial, State or National. The country, we think, will regret this determination on the part of Mr. Colfax, particularly as regards the Senate, to which body he would, as a member, add the dignity and character that have marked his conduct as a presiding officer.

The Signal Service weather reports are now received at Washington three times each day, from 70 different stations, embracing the most prominent meteorological and commercial points in the United States, and the information thus obtained furnishes the basis on which Professor Cleveland Abbe makes up his daily diagnosis of the weather. The Department has just commenced the use of a much-improved map,—on which these reports are bulletined,—giving the elevations of the stations, and the changes since the last report, in addition to the usual statistics for the date of issue.

In another part of this paper will be found a sketch of the life of General George G. Meade, who died in Philadelphia on Wednesday. General Meade was a soldier in the fullest sense of the term. He was hardly more distinguished for his ability than for his modesty. So long as the American people remember the battle of Gettysburg, so long will they bear in mind the merits of the great soldier who united the qualities of hero and statesman, patriot and gentleman, and who, as a soldier, ever held in proper regard the sanctity of the law and the civil rights of the people.

The Chicago produce markets were rather less active yesterday, and prices averaged lower, though several departments were unchanged. Mess pork was quiet and a shade firmer, at $15.00 for old, $14.00 for new, and $12.50@12.55 seller December. Lard was quiet and steady at 7⅜c cash, and 7⅜@7½c seller December. Meats were active [illegible] for shoulders, 7¾@7⅞c for [illegible] for short clear, all parts [illegible]. Highwines were inactive and nominally unchanged, at 89½@90c per gallon. Lake freights were quiet and 1c lower, at 15c for wheat by sail to Buffalo. Flour was quiet and steady. Wheat was active, but easier, closing firm at $1.05¼ seller the month, and $1.05⅝ seller December. Corn was active, but ⅛@¼c lower, closing at 31c seller the month, and 30⅞@30⅞c seller December. Oats were dull and steady at 20⅜c seller the month, and 22c seller December. Rye was quiet, and ½c lower, at 58c. Barley was a shade firmer, at 60@60½c for No. 2, and 50@51c for No. 3. The hog market was dull, and weak throughout, closing 15c lower, or at $4.20@4.45. There was no life in the cattle trade, sales reaching only about 400 head. Sheep ruled quiet and unchanged.

On Wednesday, the case of the State Insurance Company was before Judge Drummond for the review of a decision previously made by the District Court. Under the previous decision, a sort of compromise was permitted, which was resisted by several creditors. This action was overruled by Judge Drummond, who, it is understood, sharply reprimanded the conduct of some of the parties connected with the suit. By his decision, the case is remanded to the condition it was before the intended compromise was agreed upon. Judge Drummond's decision is certainly a gain to the cause of commercial morality.

We reproduce the admirable letter of Horace Greeley announcing that he has resumed the editorship of the New York *Tribune*. That letter says:

"The undersigned resumes the editorship of the *Tribune*, which he relinquished on embarking in another line of business, six months ago. Henceforth it shall be his endeavor to make this a thoroughly independent journal, treating all parties and political movements with judicial fairness and candor, but courting the favor and deprecating the wrath of no one. If he can hereafter say anything that will tend to heartily unite the whole American people on the broad platform of Universal Amnesty and Impartial Suffrage, he will gladly do so. For the present, however, he can best commend that consummation by silence and forbearance. The victors in our late struggle can hardly fail to take the whole subject of Southern rights and wrongs into early and earnest consideration, and to them for the present he remits it. Since he will never again be a candidate for any office, and is not in full accord with either of the great parties which have hitherto divided the country, he will be able, and will endeavor, to give wider and steadier regard to the progress of science, industry, and the useful arts, than a partisan journal can do; and he will not be provoked to indulgence in those bitter personalities which are the bane of journalism. Sustained by a generous public, he will do his best to make the *Tribune* a power in the broader field it now contemplates, as, when human freedom was in peril, it was in the arena of political partisanship.

(Signed) "HORACE GREELEY.

"NEW YORK, Nov. 6, 1872."

This is the language of a patriot. Mr. Greeley has lost nothing by his defeat. His intellectual power, his personal integrity, his exemplary kindness of heart will now be frankly acknowledged by the whole country, as they have already been indorsed by a part. He has come out of the election free of all stain upon his character. His opponent has been elected President, but Mr. Greeley in every sense holds the same high place among his countrymen that he has ever done, and to which an election to office could have given no additional lustre; and the New York *Tribune* will hereafter, in its independent character, be more prosperous than ever before.

The suggestion made in the commercial columns of the last issue of THE TRIBUNE, that, as the stocks of grain in store are now so low, it would not be much trouble to go through the process of weighing, so as to determine exactly how much is in store, is one which should meet with prompt action. The weekly statement of receipts and shipments, of itself, affords ample grounds for such measurement. The daily bulletins for last week of wheat showed shipments of 676,129 bushels; withdrawn for city consumption, 11,682 bushels; and received, 587,700 bushels, showing a decrease of 100,051 bushels over the previous week, while the weekly statement of stock in store shows an increase of 20,795. In barley, there is a total discrepancy of 152,749 bushels during the same time. On Wednesday morning, one road reported 100,500 bushels of wheat received since Monday morning, which the Inspector's books showed was about ten times the amount actually received over that road. These loose and discordant statistics, added to the fact of the general impression on the Board of Trade that the amount of grain, especially of corn, reported in store greatly exceeds the real amount, ought to be sufficient to call for an official measurement. As the matter stands at present, it would seem as if the recent warehouse investigations and corner expositions simply developed the fact that there were warehouse receipts negotiated on the Board of Trade which had no grain behind them, but inflicted no penalty against such false pretence, and provided no safeguards for the future. If that investigation has only succeeded in retiring these old certificates, and crediting the difference between the amount actually in store and the amount reported to new receipts, it is only abolishing one evil by creating another of a similar character. It is evidently time to take account of stock again, and there can be no better time than now, when stocks are light, and the opportunities for measuring grain twice over are not so abundant.

SHALL CORN-GROWING BE ABANDONED?

We recently called attention to the unanimous recommendation of the National Board of Trade, in favor of reciprocity with Canada, the Canadian Government, at its own cost, to so enlarge the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals as to furnish a continuous water-route to Montreal.

This matter of transportation is now one of the most vital character. We are opening to cultivation every day new regions. The vast territories of Kansas and Nebraska and the country along the route of the Northern Pacific Railway are filling up with people, chiefly farmers. What are they to do with their surplus crops? Of what use is it to raise ten million bushels of surplus grain in Nebraska, and Dakota, and Kansas, when the producers can get nothing for it? Corn raised in Iowa, along the lines of the railways, does not yield the producer first cost. What are those farmers who live two or three hundred miles further to do with *their* surplus? What are the people of Illinois to do with theirs?

There are thousands of farmers in Illinois, with more than an average crop, who will not receive for it enough money to pay their taxes. It is perfectly plain that the farmers of the West would now be better off if they had let one-half their land lie idle this year. They would certainly have got better prices for the corn they did raise, and would have saved the expense wasted on the rest of their land. The loss in producing grain in 1872 is partly due to the unusual supply, and partly to the increase in the cost of transportation. The capital stocks of the leading railroads of the country have been, since the close of the war, extensively watered, in some instances to the extent of 100 per cent, and the average has not been less than 50 per cent. We do not include in this the cost of actual extensions or money expended on the roads; we refer merely to the stock dividends, whereby, without any increase of actual capital, the country has been skinned to pay dividends upon stock representing nothing. Dishonest and reckless management, as in the case of the Erie, under Fisk and Gould, has frequently wasted in riotous extravagance the earnings of the road, and issued to the creditors and owners certificates of indebtedness upon which interest must be paid. But the general fact remains, that the leading roads have now to pay dividends upon at least 50 per cent more capital than was ever invested in them.

Another reason for the increased cost of transportation is the increased cost in all the materials used in the construction of railways. The prices of iron and steel have advanced within the past year beyond all precedent. One cause of this is the immense demand. Nearly 2,500 miles of railway have been constructed in the State of Illinois in 1871-2. The iron for the roads has been purchased with the bonds of the companies. These bonds have been guaranteed to a large extent by other railways, who have become lessees, or otherwise the practical owners or operators of the new lines. The same extraordinary construction of additional railways has prevailed not only in all parts of the United States, but in all parts of Europe. For the most part, these railways do not pay more than the cost of operating them; they are, therefore, a charge upon the trunk lines that indorsed their bonds, or become lessees. The interest on their aggregate debt is enormous, and to pay that interest, and to pay dividends on the capital thus invested, the rates of transportation have been advanced.

Underlying all this, however, and more potent than all, is the fact that our eastward lines of transportation have not kept pace with the development and settlement of the West. We have built twenty miles of railway west and northwest of Lake Michigan, in the past ten years, for every mile of rail or water route east of it. The consequence is, that the products of the soil have exceeded in bulk the means of transporting them. Railway companies and vessel-owners, like other people, will always take all they can get for their services. There is no way to avoid this. We must either produce less or acquire new channels of communication with the seaboard. To produce less is to check our industry, or to change it; and changing it is checking it for the time being, involving loss of capital already invested, loss of time, and loss of acquired skill—losses altogether too vast to be encountered until all other sources of relief have been explored. There is one such source, and that is the St. Lawrence route to the East and to Europe. If the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals were enlarged to the capacity of vessels of 1,000 tons, their capacity would be fully tested to-day, and they would pay a handsome return on their cost. The member of Congress who shall take the initiative in forwarding the suggestions of the National Board of Trade in this behalf will be recognized by the people of the West as one of their greatest benefactors. General Grant can do nothing to signalize his second Administration more beneficial than by giving to this project his hearty and zealous support. The crop of 1872 is mainly in the West yet. Lake navigation will soon close. Here it must remain until spring, or be moved by the railways. Unless there be an advance in prices, that grain cannot pay the cost of its own transportation. What is true of 1872 will be true of 1873; and each year the matter will get worse, until raising corn, even in Illinois, except for domestic use, will have to be abandoned. The present remedy is to secure, as soon as possible, the free use and cheap navigation to the sea, offered us by Canada.

OCTOBER VOTING.

A close observer of the progress of the late Presidential campaign will not be disposed to deny that the almost unprecedented rout of the Liberal party was due to the result of the October State elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana. Mr. Greeley might have been defeated if these State elections had not occurred until the day of the Presidential election. We have a quiet opinion that he would have carried Illinois. At all events, the defeat would have been nothing like the overwhelming stampede which it has proved to be, and there would have been a much fairer expression of public opinion than can now be found in the election returns. It has become the custom of the entire people of this country to look to the October elections of these three States for a decision of the Presidential contest. In the campaign just over, this was more emphatically the case than ever before. There was no such division between National parties as in former campaigns. There was a general break-up of partisan sentiment last May. Republicans did not act together as Republicans; nor did Democrats as Democrats. The right of every man to go where he pleased, without reference to former political connections, was everywhere conceded, except, perhaps, among the office-holders. In this condition of things, it was impossible to foretell the division of the people with any reasonable assurance of correctness. There was only one point upon which both parties united, and this was, that the results of the October State elections would determine the battle. There was a tacit agreement among all parties and among all men to abide by these results.

The events that followed the October elections strikingly confirm their influence, as those preceding them were prophetic. No sooner were the results announced than the influence which had been predicted was fully acknowledged. The Republican majority had been materially reduced in Ohio. Hendricks had been elected in Indiana, where he was defeated four years ago under similar circumstances. The frauds in Pennsylvania were so glaring that there was scarcely a disposition on the part of the Hartranft party to deny them. But the agreement had been made; the custom was too strong to resist; the opposition buried its head under its wing, poor thing, and quietly gave up the ghost. There was nothing else to do. The utter collapse of confidence and hope is shown by the election returns of November in these same States. Pennsylvania increased its Republican majority some 35,000 over that of October; Ohio returned a majority of 25,000 more, and one county in Indiana (Allen), which gave a majority of more than 3,000 for the Liberals on the 8th of October, only returned some 1,800 majority on the 5th of November. It will scarcely be claimed that so vast a change in political sentiment could have been accomplished in the brief space of a month by the eloquence of orators or the logic of newspapers. The result simply shows that the stakes had been lost in the October elections.

Practically, then, the choice and sentiment of the thirty-seven States of the Union are now, as heretofore, controlled by three States. In certain emergencies, the elections of North Carolina and Maine may have some influence upon the general result, but it is small in comparison with those of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana. These three States constitute a great big piece of the heart of this continent, while North Carolina and Maine are but inferior parts of two opposite limbs. It seems ridiculous, of course, to suggest a method to endow the voters of other States with the requisite moral courage to vote their own convictions; but, taking human nature as we find it, we discover that they are deficient, and the discovery is not now made for the first time. To offset or counteract the undue influence of these three States in determining a Presidential election, there might be a rearrangement of the dates of elections. A number of other large and powerful States might adopt the same day for their State elections as that used by Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. If New York, Massachusetts, Virginia, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, and California should select the Tuesday after the first Monday in October for their State elections, those States, at least, would have an equal chance of having their say on that important question.

CRUELTY ITS OWN REWARD.

The fact cannot be made too prominent that a quick penalty has already followed in numerous instances where the greed and carelessness of owners has led them to work their sick horses. There were more deaths of horses yesterday than at any period since the malady broke out in Chicago. There were a greater number of teams and single vehicles abroad than at any time during the past week, and the most inexperienced observer must have seen that not one in ten of the horses thus forced into use was fit for the task. Our city column presents some very striking proofs of this fact, and we hope to chronicle arrests to-day by the Humane Society officials, if the spectacle is repeated. Every horse owner should understand by this time that the disease is one to which strength instantly succumbs, and the treatment necessarily weakens the animal still further. It is an outrage on humanity, and a burlesque on care, to load the horse with blankets and put him at work in harness. We cannot too strongly enforce this repeated warning to let the sick horses alone, and leave them as quiet as possible, relieved even from the nonsensical fussiness that prevails in some of the stables, where the grooms and helpers might be far better employed in blistering one another, and forcing gargles down each other's throats. All that is necessary is shelter, rest, and a few simple remedies. All beyond this is worse than folly, and hastens nothing but the already thickening proofs that the horse disease, bad as it is, may be made worse by man's agency. We like the rule adopted in a large boarding-stable in the South Division, where not a horse has yet been lost. A boarder pressed to use his horse. The answer was: "You may take him out, but *you need not bring him back* if you do." The horse was left; the better for him and his owner. Will our citizens, sorely suffering from this unparalleled visitation, exercise Christian and humane patience a little longer?

PLANS OF CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

It is yet too early to predict by what measures the very general desire for a substantial reform of the Civil Service shall be carried into effect. As the evils of the Civil Service are various, various remedies have been proposed, some of which doubtless involve as much fresh mischief as they will cure. It is generally felt that the chief chronic evils of the Civil Service are:

1. The President's power to control the office-holders appointed by him in furtherance of his own ends, and, especially, to secure his own re-election.

2. The control exercised for the same purpose by Congressmen and Senators over these appointments by reason of the assumed obligation of the President to consult them.

Senator Trumbull, last winter, struck at the latter evil by proposing to make it a penal offence for a member of Congress to recommend any person for appointment by the President or heads of Departments, except in answer to their written request for information. Mr. McCreery, of Iowa, struck radically at the former evil by a proposed amendment to the Constitution making all Federal officers whose duties pertain to localities elective by the people of the district in which they serve. Postmasters, Assessors, and Collectors of Internal Revenue, numbering some forty thousand in all, would thus be removed from the President's control, and rendered as independent as any other officers whose tenure of office is fixed by law, and who derive their offices directly from the people they serve. That Mr. McCreery's measure would accomplish the reform it is designed to, may perhaps be inferred by comparing the Federal with the State elections. In the State elections, not only the Governor, but all the State, county, and town officers are elected. The Governor's appointments are insignificant. Accordingly, we hear no talk of a Governor using his appointing power corruptly to effect his own re-election. But if the people merely elected the Governor, and he appointed the Judges, Sheriffs, Coroners, Justices of the Peace, Assessors and Collectors of taxes, School Commissioners, and so on, there would be the same tendency of a Governor to use his appointing power to re-elect himself as there now is on the part of the President. It would be simply inevitable.

Yet we do not find in our State Governments any difficulty in holding officers to their official duty arising from the absence of any power in the Governor to appoint and remove them. Those State officers who are to handle money give bonds, and these bonds are generally as effective as those given by Federal officers. Indeed, while we have no data at hand for testing the ratio of defalcations under the two systems, we should incline to the belief that the percentage of defalcations to collections has been smaller among State than Federal officials. The terms on which State officers are removable for cause seem to suffice to secure their removal whenever public opinion demanded it, which is as much as is done under the appointing system.

It is true, the *vis inertia* against further amendments of the Constitution is a strong one. It is, doubtless, also true that many friends of Civil Service Reform may doubt the expediency of so radical a system of cure as that of divesting the President of two-thirds of his appointing power, leaving him little, in fact, but the clerkships, and customs, and diplomatic, and army and navy services to fill.

In the effort, however, to embody the existing public sentiment in favor of reform into some tangible and effective measure on which all true friends of reform may unite, we anticipate that the plan of making local Federal offices elective will become prominent.

OF THE EARTH, EARTHY.

One of the most palpable lessons of the recent election, by which Mr. Greeley was allowed to resume his editorial duties and thereby fill a more exalted and dignified position than that of President of the United States, is contained in the renewed emphasis it has given to the old truth, that it is vain to expect perfection in this vale of tears. It is possible, we believe, to extract from the current election returns which are disfiguring so many newspapers, a philosophical essence, as full of comfort, and consolation, and homely common-sense, as were the remarkable apothegms which the elder Weller so frequently and effectionately lavished upon his son Samuel. From time immemorial, notwithstanding the warning of Solomon, "Vanity of vanities; all is vanity," man has periodically been afflicted with a desire to reach perfection, or has gone wandering about with the expectation of finding it, as industriously as the alchemists sought for gold, or Ponce de Leon wandered after the fountain of perennial youth. It is to be presumed that there is a poetical yearning in the breast of every man to reach an ideal height of perfection. Most men, after having stumbled over the stones at their feet a few times, while looking at the sun, quit the high-flying business and strike a general average. Others fire every arrow out of their quivers into the clouds, only to lose them, and go whining through the world ever after, while a few, like Ixion, construct their wings and take a bold flight towards the realms of the ideal, only to come tumbling down into the Ægean Sea of disappointment, and are never heard of afterwards. These insane yearnings, for which Byron, Bulwer, and Goethe are so largely responsible, are usually characteristic of that period in youth when there is too much of veal and not enough of beef in the human composition. It is an epidemic which sets in usually just after the young person has graduated from the measles and chicken-pox, and runs until the young person gets married. A butcher's bill for two, or two and a half, is its sovereign remedy, and cures the young person as effectually as Werther was cured when he discovered Charlotte cutting bread and butter.

The application of this general truth to politics is shown in the experiences of the past six months, which commenced on the 3d of May last, at Cincinnati, and culminated pretty generally at the various voting places in the United States on the 5th of November. The Liberal party was young. Like all youths, the Liberal party started out in life with buoyant spirits, high hopes, and a laudable purpose to reach a lofty ideal of perfection. It surveyed the political field, and it found only dull mediocrity, or corrupt superiority. It found an Administration employing the Presidency as a perquisite of the Chief Magistrate. It found a Civil Service almost hopelessly incompetent, and used as an instrument of partisan tyranny. It found the people taxed for the protection of monopolists. It found every department of the Government full of political and financial rings, which were robbing the people while pretending to relieve them. It found one great section of the country suffering from carpet-bag plunder and brute ignorance. It found jobbery, corruption, selfishness, insolence, and wanton disregard of law, holding high carnival in many places where vestal purity ought to prevail. Finding all these things, and supposing that the people would accept something better if it were offered them, the Liberal party, with all the eagerness of youth, at once determined to reach perfection at a bound, and in six months' time to establish a Republican Arcadia. It told the people of this Arcadia, but all its fruits have been Dead Sea apples. It made the fatal mistake of youth. It sought for perfection,—that delusive will-o'-the-wisp of the world, often seen, never caught. Its ambition was none the less laudable, its aim none the less lofty, its fate none the less magnificent. If it did not construct its matchless castle in Spain, it has produced an imposing and picturesque ruin. If it did not elect its candidates, it succeeded in bringing out a majority against them larger than any other party has succeeded in doing.

It will now accept the result with good grace. It does not intend to commit suicide; neither will it go howling its sorrows or throwing ashes on its head. It recognizes the fact that in this vale of tears there is no such thing as perfection; and that, if there were, the people don't want it. It has no further special interest in the election returns, having deduced from them the only result which is of importance to itself. The people having expressed a preference for mediocrity for another four years, it has no desire to interfere with that preference, but as an act of courtesy would move to make the election unanimous. Meanwhile, consoling itself philosophically, laboring on hopefully, and waiting patiently, it is firmly convinced that the *summum bonum* is a myth, and that political success is of the earth, earthy. Recognizing this fact, its long future will be as glorious as its brief past has been deplorable.

PHILADELPHIA.

In this issue we give a very interesting letter from Philadelphia, containing facts from that widespread city of comfortable homes, whose presentment and study will be of especial value to Chicago in this period of our growth. A new view is given of the debt the Quaker City owes to Stephen Girard, whose forethought had so much to do with the general use of brick as a building material. It will furnish a hint that may bear transplanting, to read how easy it is for the thrifty person of small means to become a householder in Philadelphia, either from the system of ground rents, which is a specialty in that city; or through the favor with which custom has brought capitalists to look upon tenement building schemes; or by the numerous Building Associations. These features are very clearly stated by our correspondent, and must be regarded as the key to the growth and prosperity of the City of Brotherly Love, which for no other reason better deserves the name than because her policy and mode of growth favor domesticity, and that strength which community can alone derive from a multiplication of prosperous householders. The mode of conveyancing and transfers of real estate are described by our correspondent, and will be of interest for the sake of comparison, now that the question is a prominent and unsettled topic here. There is much that Chicago is willing to learn from her older sisters, and with none of them are her trade relations closer, and a warmer friendliness maintained and deserved, than with the city of William Penn.

The denationalization of Alsace and Lorraine, under the German regulations, is pursued after the most rigid fashion. Not an announcement is permitted in the streets of Strasburg if it be in the French language. All the police regulations and the names of streets are posted in German, though a large mass of the people are unable to read them in this form. The rule in regard to emigration, making all males under 21 years of age follow the decision of their families, and prescribing the usual term of military service in case their families should decide to remain, has had the effect of driving out many small land-owners, whose industry and capital in the aggregate would have contributed materially to the revenues of Germany, had they remained. Descriptions of the scenes along the roads leading into France contain many sad pictures of national devotion and domestic suffering. The action of the German authorities, however, will be extenuated by those who recall the fact that Louis XIV. denationalized German Alsace and Lorraine in a much fiercer manner. The French language, dress, customs, and religion were then enforced upon the Germans in more despotic ways than the German Government have adopted in retaliation. The saddest reflection is that, in both cases, the same people of Alsace and Lorraine are made to suffer in this strife of nations to get even.

Norway can legitimately claim the latest triumph in Arctic explorations. Captain Nils Johnson, who sailed from Fromsoe, Norway, on the 8th of May last, has rediscovered the Open Polar Sea, and has accomplished still more in locating the lands to the east of Spitzbergen, which have puzzled the geographers and mapmakers for two hundred years or more. He finds these lands, which were supposed to consist of three islands separated by channels, to be a broad stretch of ground, low in places, but continuous. The atmospheric conditions, from the facts reported by Captain Johnson, are very different from what they have been commonly supposed to be. In the Open Polar Sea, and all around the coast of the *terra incognita*, he failed to meet with any icebergs, and nowhere was ice to be seen except from the summit of the hills. Dr. Augustus Peterman, of Gotha, who makes the report on what Captain Johnson has already communicated, holds that the immense longitudinal piles of driftwood, which were discovered along the coast, are confirmatory of the supposed current conditions of the Arctic Ocean. Captain Johnson reports birds, seals, and reindeers in great numbers. His maps and charts, which have not yet arrived, are expected to be of great service to geography, and his discoveries in the fauna and flora of these Arctic regions will form important contributions to science.

A New York correspondent has made a discovery that is dreadfully shocking to old prejudices, as well as a singular indication of some notable mental differences between the sexes. He says that, in canvassing the Eighth Ward, where nearly all the negroes of New York live, he found more than 3,000 negro men married to white women, and but one white man married to a negro woman. Among the females many are claimed to be young and handsome, while most of them are represented to be contented and even cheerful. The correspondent who has made this discovery says that he inquired of several of the white women how they came to marry negroes, and that the answer was that "it was better to be the wife of a black man than a white man's mistress." If these answers are true, it seems that the alliances are justified more on the score of morals than on that of æsthetics. If there is such a disproportion between white men and white women, it would also indicate that the women are the more susceptible, though the obstacles in the way of the marriage or the self-support of women in the lower classes of life undoubtedly influence them in the choice between a colored husband or none at all.

It has been reserved for a *Herald* correspondent to witness, personally, the appearance of "La Dame de Massabielle," and the miracle, in which a deaf and dumb girl was immediately cured by an application of water from the spring at Lourdes. If true, the apparition and cure become doubly miraculous in being told by the *Herald*. There is a strong suspicion, however, that this report is rather in the interest of the inventor of a new liqueur, "L'Immortelle," in which a very little water from the miraculous fountain, at Lourdes, is made to assist the spiritual effects of a preponderance of alcohol. The moral properties which have been found to assist in the distribution of Benedictine and Chartreuse are expected to contribute to the popularity of "L'Immortelle." It may be easily believed that its effects will depend on the proportion of the miraculous water which shall be found in the admixture of highwines.

The writer of the American articles in the London *News*, who is supposed to be Mr. Justin McCarthy, recently took occasion to describe and comment upon what he aptly named a "singing campaign," as applied to the attempted revival, for the late Presidential canvass, of the Log Cabin and Hard Cider measures used in the days of Harrison. The conclusion was that the time for a singing campaign was over. The writer said, "Give me, the modern politician may put it, the making of a people's laws, and I don't care—let us say, in American phrase—a 'red cent' who makes their ballads." The conclusion was based, as the results have proved, upon very good judgment, if not a spirit of prophecy.

POLITICAL.

There have been elected to fill vacancies in the present Congress, Joseph R. Hawley, Republican, of Hartford, Ct., vice Strong, deceased; E. W. Beck, Liberal, of Griffin, Ga., vice Speer, deceased; Harry Lott (colored), Republican, in Louisiana, vice McCleary, deceased; C. C. Esty, Republican, of Framingham, Mass., vice Brooks, resigned; and Ozro J. Dodds, Liberal, of Cincinnati, vice Perry, resigned.

—There will be in the new Congress, to meet a year hence, probably one colored Senator, Elliott, of South Carolina; and six colored Representatives.

—The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says:

In the desert of Grantism, Hamilton County stands forth as a fresh oasis. It is as the shadow of a great rock in a spent and weary land. We have carried the county for Greeley by 4,759, which is a decrease of but 894 on the splendid majority of October. In view of all the circumstances, the Liberals of Hamilton have done nobly. Our total vote cast in October was 42,473. That of yesterday was 44,397.

—O'Conor appears to have polled here and there a few votes, possibly 25,000 in the whole United States; and in Ohio a couple of hundred were thrown away on the Black,—James Black, of Pennsylvania, Temperance candidate.

—Governor Hadley is put forward as a candidate for the United States Senate from Arkansas.

—The vote for Congress in the Hartford (Ct.) District, was: Joseph R. Hawley, 13,030; William W. Eaton, 12,406. Last spring the vote for Govenor was: Republican, 12,008; Democrat, 11,292.

—The Republican majorities for Congress in Minnesota, are roughly estimated: First District, Dunnell, 10,000; Second, Straight, 4,000; Third, Averill, 7,000.

—The Wisconsin Legislature will probably divide as follows: Senate—21 Republicans, 12 Liberals; House—57 Republicans, 43 Liberals.

—It is neck-and-neck between Kansas and Minnesota which polls the biggest aggregate vote.

—General Beauregard made a gallant run, but was beaten, in New Orleans, for Administrator of Improvements.

OBITUARY.

General George G. Meade.

In the sudden death, at the comparatively early age of 56, of Major General George G. Meade, whose decease was no doubt accelerated by the wounds and privations he had suffered,—America has lost one of her best citizens, and a successful and tried soldier, who, with a brief intermission of two years, has been in her service since 1835.

General Meade belonged to a family honored in many of its branches with public duties. His father, Richard W. Meade, was United States Consul at Cadiz, Spain; and, at this place George was born, in the rooms of the United States Consulate, in the year 1816. His brother, R. W. Meade, entered the navy at an early age, and rose to the high position of Commodore. George had the family aptitude for public duties; and, even in his youthful days, the impress made upon his tastes by the troubled scenes amid which he was born marked him for the army. Through family influence, he obtained an appointment, as Cadet from Pennsylvania, in the Military Academy at West Point, which he entered at the age of 19. It is not a little curious to note how, from first to last, Pennsylvania has been the theatre of General Meade's activities. His family was Pennsylvanian; he entered the army as a Pennsylvanian; it was in Pennsylvania that he won the decisive battle of the war, which rolled back the invading tide of Rebellion, and gave Freedom the empire of the continent; and it was in Pennsylvania, not many days' march from the scene of his historic achievement, that the old hero breathed his last.

Immediately upon his graduation from West Point, where he gained fair honors, Brevet Second Lieutenant Meade, of the Third Artillery, began, in 1835, in the Seminole War, the martial career which carried him through five wars, and entitles him to be called the hero of fifty battles. After the close of his first campaign, he resigned his military commission, and engaged in the Topographical service, in the surveys of the Delta of the Mississippi, the Texas boundary, and the northeast boundary between Canada and the United States. But his military tastes were as imperious with him as a military necessity, took him back into the army, and, in 184[illegible], was in active service in the military occupation of Texas. In the war with Mexico, Second Lieutenant Meade became conspicuous. He fought in the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, and bore himself so valiantly in the several conflicts before Monterey that he was promoted on the field of battle, and, as Brevet First Lieutenant, was active at the siege of Vera Cruz, in 1847.

Thereafter, service in the Seminole War of 1849-50, and engineering duties, which, in 18[illegible], won him promotion to a Captaincy in the Topographical Engineers "for fourteen years' continuous service," occupied him till the outbreak of the Rebellion. He was then in charge of all the Northern Lake surveys. He has sometimes been reproached by those who think "war to be an accidental science," with being "a soldier of the lamp,"—which, by the way, Napoleon and Von Moltke did not scorn to court; but his conduct at this crisis, as throughout his previous life, shows little warrant for the aspersion. He at once forsook the peaceful studies of the Topographical service, and in command of a brigade of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, went to the front, at the right of the lines before Washington, on the 31st of August, 1861.

Except during the interval when, prostrated by the severe wounds received at the battle of Glendale, June 30, 1862, he was absent on sick leave for a few weeks, General Meade was fighting all through the war. He was engaged in the battles of Dranesville, Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, Glendale, Manassas, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Bristoe Station, Kelley's Ford, Rappahannock Station, The Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Tolopotomy, Bethesda Church, Coal Harbor, Petersburg, Jerusalem Road, Boydtown Road, Peebles' Farm, Hatcher's Run, Fort Steadman, Sailors' Creek; and was one of the group of distinguished Union commanders in whose presence General Lee surrendered his army and the Confederate cause at Appotomax Court-House. During this time, he had been rapidly promoted to the position of Major General in the regular army, and, for two years, had the command of the Army of the Potomac.

General Meade will be known in history as the hero of Gettysburg. At the moment General Lee undertook his first, last, and most disastrous invasion,—intended, according to his own report, to capture Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, and conquer a peace on the soil of the Northern States,—General Hooker was in command of the Army of the Potomac. He was relieved, at his own request, and General Meade was appointed in his place. All the army was surprised at this appointment, but no one more so than Meade himself. He had so frankly and freely expressed his conviction of Hooker's incapacity at Chancellorsville that the latter had threatened to arrest him, and when, late at night, June 27, he was awakened in his tent by the messenger from Washington, his first question to General Hardie, who brought the commission, was, whether he had come with the order for his arrest. Hardie, evading the question, told him to strike a light, and then placed in his hands a paper which he found to be an order appointing him to the command of the Army of the Potomac, and committing to him all the powers of the Executive and the Constitution, in order that he might have every needed resource to meet the emergency of the invasion. At this time, he is described by Swinton as "an able commander, 48 years of age, in person tall and slim, with a long, grayish, thoughtful face, an excellent tactician, and imbued with sound military ideas. He immediately put the army in motion, with the determination speedily to bring Lee to battle."

This was the crisis of the war, and the result was the salvation of the Union. Thirty-six thousand of the flower of the Southern infantry were left on the field of that three days' struggle; all hope of aid from Northern dissension was gone; European intervention, which the Richmond Government was assured would follow the success of its invasion, was abandoned; and the Confederate cause began the backward march that ended at Appomattox. To General Meade, the instrument of Divine Providence in this "crowning mercy," Congress, on the 28th of January, 186[illegible], voted a resolution of thanks in behalf of the Republic, "for the skill and heroic valor with which, at Gettysburg, he repelled, defeated, drove back, broken and dispirited, beyond the Rappahannock, the veteran army of the Rebellion."

Major General Meade continued in active service till the close of the war. He was then placed in charge of the Military Division of the Atlantic, and, from August, 1866, until his death, was in charge of the Department of the East, with his headquarters at Philadelphia. In 1865, he received from Harvard the degree of LL. D.

His last illness was sudden and painful. Thursday week, he was taken with pneumonia, a disease from which he had suffered severely two years ago, and had not fairly recovered. Despite the utmost medical skill could do, he sank rapidly, and expired on the evening of the 6th inst. General Sherman has ordered all the military honors to be paid the illustrious dead, and he will be followed to the grave by the hearts of his countrymen.

One whose deeds were so eloquent does not need our eulogy, nor any monument, since the union of the States stands to testify that the good he did lives after him. Even in the halcyon days to come, when swords shall be beaten into plow-shares and spears be made pruning hooks, he will be reverenced as one who went forth to battle, not so much to kill, as to be killed, if need be, for the right.

Thomas Sully.

From the New York Tribune, Nov. 6.

The patriarch of American artists died in Philadelphia yesterday morning. Thomas Sully was a portrait painter of distinction so long ago that the first impulse of most of those who read of his death will of surprise that he was living until this date. He came to this country, a lad of 9 years of age, in 1792, with his parents, who were English players. He began the study of painting at a very early age, and in 1803 established himself as an artist in Richmond, Va., whence he soon removed to New York. He did not remain long here, however, but soon betook himself to Philadelphia, where he spent the rest of his long life. His greatest successes were attained many years ago, although he has never entirely laid down the pencil. Among his best known works are portraits of Thomas Jefferson, Lafayette, Commodore Decatur, and Dr. Benjamin Rush. In 1838 he was commissioned to paint a portrait of the Queen of England. His principal historical picture is "Washington crossing the Delaware," now in the Museum at Boston. His son, General Sully, of the United States Army, is a gallant and accomplished officer, who has distinguished himself in our Indian wars on the frontier.

THE LAW COURT[S]

NOTES OF INTEREST.

The Commissioners in that impo… Cornelia Russel v. William P. Kerr, … Charles H. Atkins, and the … Commissioners, made the following … afternoon: "The undersi… appointed by the honor… set off and allot the dower of the … in the premises in her petition … respectfully submit to the Court this … action in the premises. …

A petition was yesterday filed in Bankru… alleging that Michael Gropper and John W… bankrupts, are the owners of a cheese facto… Schaumberg, Cook County, which has … levied on by the Sheriff in execution of a … Both petitions were granted, and orders … accordingly.

Ira T. Munn was examined before Regis… Hibbard, yesterday, as to allegations of the … titioning creditors respecting payments stated … have been made by the bankrupts …

The trial of the suit, South Park Comm… missioners v. Cook, for condemnation of la… was yesterday commenced in the Circuit Cou… Chancery side, before Judge Farwell. …

The November term of the United Sta… Circuit Court commenced yesterday, and a pe… jury was sworn in …

A quorum of Grand Jurors was obtained ye… terday, and sworn in …

Three bankrupts were yesterday discharged… and one new petition for bankruptcy was filed… (See record.)

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

OBITUARY.

General George G. Meade.

In the sudden death, at the comparatively early age of 56, of Major General George G. Meade, whose decease was no doubt accelerated by the wounds and privations he had suffered, America has lost one of her best citizens, and a successful and tried soldier, who, with a brief intermission of two years, has been in her service since 1835.

General Meade belonged to a family honored in many of its branches with public duties. His father, Richard W. Meade, was United States Consul at Cadiz, Spain; and, at this place George was born, in the rooms of the United States Consulate, in the year 1816. His brother, R. W. Meade, entered the navy as an early age, and rose to the high position of Commodore. George had the family aptitude for public duties; and, even in his youthful days, the impress made upon his tastes by the troubled scenes amid which he was born marked him for the army. Through family influence, he obtained an appointment, as Cadet from Pennsylvania, to the Military Academy at West Point, which he entered at the age of 19. It is not a little curious to note how, from first to last, Pennsylvania has been the theatre of General Meade's activities. His family was Pennsylvanian; he entered the army as a Pennsylvanian; it was in Pennsylvania that he won the decisive battle of the war, which rolled back the invading tide of rebellion, and gave Freedom the empire of the continent; and it was in Pennsylvania, on the day years' march from the scene of his historic achievement, that the old hero breathed his last.

Immediately upon his graduation from West Point, where he gained fair honors, Brevet Second Lieutenant Meade, of the Third Artillery, began, in 1835, in the Seminole War, the martial career which carried him through five wars, and entitled him to be called the hero of fifty battles. After the close of his first campaign, he resigned his military commission, and engaged in the topographical service, in the surveys of the lands of the Mississippi, the Texas boundary, the northeast boundary between Canada and the United States. But his military instincts were imperious with him as a military necessity, and drew him back into the army, and, in 1845, he was in active service in the military occupation of Texas. In the war with Mexico, Second Lieutenant Meade became conspicuous. He fought the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, and bore himself so valiantly in the series of conflicts before Monterey that he was promoted on the field of battle, and, as Brevet First Lieutenant, was active at the siege of Vera Cruz, in 1847.

For gallant service in the Seminole War of 1837-50; and engineering duties, which, in 1851, gave him promotion to a Captaincy in the Topographical Engineers "for fourteen years' faithful service," occupied him till the commencement of the Rebellion. He was then in charge of all the Northern Lake surveys. He was sometimes been reproached by those who think war to be an accidental science, as a "soldier of the lamp,"—which, by the way, Napoleon and Von Moltke did not scorn to be; but his conduct at this crisis, as throughout his previous life, shows little warrant for the aspersion. He at once forsook the pencil and pen of the Topographical service, and, in command of a brigade of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, went to the front, at the right of the lines before Washington, on the 31st of August, 1861.

Swept during the intervening years, prostrated by severe wounds received at the battle of Glendale, June 30, 1862, he was absent on sick leave for a few weeks, General Meade was not ill through the war. He was engaged in the battles of Dranesville, Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, Glendale, Manassas, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Bristoe Station, Kelley's Ford, Rappahannock Station, The Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Tolopotomy, Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Jerusalem Plank Road, Weldon Road, Peebles' Farm, Hatcher's Run, Fort Steadman, Sailors' Creek; and one of the group of distinguished commanders in whose presence General Lee surrendered his army and the Confederate cause in Appotomax Court-House.

During this time, he had been promoted to the position of Major General in the regular army, and, for two years, had the command of the Army of the Potomac.

General Meade will be known in history as the victor of Gettysburg. At the moment General Hancock, his first, last, and most distinguished subordinate, intended, according to his own account, to capture Washington, Meade, with Alpha-like and conquering peace on the soil of the Southern States,—General Hooker was in command of the Army of the Potomac. He was removed, at his own request, and General Meade was appointed in his place. All the army was surprised at this appointment, but no one more than Meade himself. He had so frankly and bravely expressed his conviction of Hooker's incapacity as Chancellorsville that the latter intended to arrest him, and when, late at night, on June 27, he was awakened in his tent by a messenger from Washington, his first question to General Hardie, who brought the commission, was, whether he had come with the order for his arrest. Hardie, in answer to the question, held him a paper which he placed in his hands a paper which he found to be an order appointing him to the command of the Army of the Potomac, and conferring on him all the powers of the Executive and the Constitution, in order that he might promptly meet any needed resource to meet the enemy in the invasion. At this time, he is described by Swinton as "an able commander, of sage, in person tall and slim, with a lymph, thoughtful face, an excellent tactician and imbued with sound military ideas. He immediately put the army in motion, with determination speedily to bring Lee to battle."

In the crisis of the war, and the result and salvation of the Union. Thirty-six of the flower of the Southern infantry fell on the field of that three days' struggle; and from Northern dissension was gone; and intervention, which the Richmond cabinet was assured would follow the success of its invasion, was abandoned; and the backward march that ended in Appomattox. To General Meade, the instrument of Divine Providence in this "crowning mercy" of January, 1865, the resolution of thanks in behalf of the Congress, on the 28th of January, 1865, "for the skill and heroic valor with which, at Gettysburg, he repelled, defeated, broken and dispirited beyond the power of quick recuperation, the veteran army of the Rebellion."

General Meade continued in active service to the close of the war. He was then in charge of the Military Division of the Atlantic, and, from August, 1866, until his death, Commander of the Department of the East, with headquarters at Philadelphia. In 1865, he received from Harvard the degree of LL. D. His illness was sudden and painful. A week, he was taken with pneumonia, the effects of which he had suffered severely ago, and had not fairly recovered. The utmost medical skill could do, he died, and expired on the evening of the day when General Sherman has ordered all the armies to be paid the last illustrious dead, and will be followed to the grave by the gratitude of his countrymen.

No words were so eloquent does not the tragedy, nor any monument, since the United States stands to testify that the good name after him. Even in the halcyon days when swords shall be beaten into plowshares and spears be made pruning hooks, he will be reverenced as one who went forth to war not much to kill, as to be killed, if the right.

Thomas Sully.

The New York Tribune, Nov. 7:

The search of American artists died in Philadelphia yesterday morning. Thomas Sully was a painter of distinction seventy ago that the close of most of those who read of it of surprise that he was living until he came to this country, a lad of 9 in 1792, with his parents, who were ers. He began the study of painting early age, and in 1803 established himself in Richmond, Va., whence he came New York. He did not remain long there, but soon betook himself to where he spent the rest of his greatest successes were attained although he has never entirely pencil. Among his best known portraits of Thomas Jefferson, Lafayette, Commodore Decatur, and Dr. Reil; and he was commissioned to paint a Queen of England. His principal picture is "Washington crossing ," now in the Museum at Boston. eral Sully, of the United States and accomplished officer, who himself in our Indian wars of

THE LAW COURTS.

NOTES OF INTEREST.

The Commissioners in that important cause, Charles Russel v. William P. Kerr, John Phillips, Charles H. Atkins, and the South Park Commissioners, made the following report yesterday afternoon: "The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the honorable Court to set off and allot the dower of the petitioner in the premises in her petition described, respectfully submit to the Court this their report of their action in the premises. They report that they were first duly sworn, according to law, etc. That, after taking said oath, they proceeded to the said premises and inspected and viewed the same, amounting to 195 88-100 acres, according to the original surveys of the United States, and 210 20-100 acres according to the subsequent surveys by said Park Commissioners hereto annexed. And that the said lands in said petition and decree described are patented to said John F. Russel in his lifetime as follows, to-wit: The east half of the southwest quarter of Section 13, in Township 38, north of Range 14 east, is the district of land subject to sale at Chicago, Ill., containing 80 acres, and patent dated Oct. 1, 1839; also patented the west half of said quarter section containing 80 acres; and also patented, for the southeast fractional quarter of said Section 13, containing 35 acres and 88-100 of an acre, making in all 195 88-100 acres of said lands in said patents, deeds, and decree, according to said Government survey, and patents and said lands are capable of division, so as to set off a portion thereof to the said petitioner, without injury thereto. That these Commissioners have agreed to, and hereby do, set off and allot to the said petitioner, widow, etc., as and for her dower, etc., the following described part or portion of said premises, to-wit: Beginning at the southwest corner of the southwest quarter of said Section 13, and running thence east 122 rods, thence north 80 rods, thence west 122 rods, to the west line of said quarter section, and thence south 80 rods to the place of beginning, except one acre, being Lot 1 in Phillips' subdivision of the southwest quarter of said Section 13, to which lot with Lots 2, 10, and 11, in said subdivision, the said Cornelia Russell has heretofore released her dower, and reserving to the public the right of way in the streets laid out upon said land upon the south and west lines thereof. The quantity of land so set off is 60 acres, including streets in front of the said 60 acres so set off, &c., &c."

The bill for specific performance, Schroder v. Rose, which will be found in our record of the new suits of the Superior Court to-day, prays for the conveyance to petitioner of the properties named below, the fee simple of which petitioner alleges defendants to have sold him on the 8th of August last, for $13,000. The following is the description given of the land: In the town of Niles, Cook County—Lot 10 of Charles McDonald's Subdivision of the southeast quarter of Section 29, Township 41, north of Range 13 east, containing 13 acres; Lots 11 and 15 of the same subdivision, containing ten acres east; lots 7 and 14, of the same subdivision, containing twenty acres; the fractional northeast quarter of fractional northeast quarter of Section 31, same township, containing about 4 39-100 acres, the fractional northwest quarter of section 32, of the same township, containing about 2 39-100 acres; the west twenty acres of that part of Victoria Potter's Indian reservation, commencing at the northeast corner of said reservation ranging southwesterly along the north line of the reserve forty chains, thence southeasterly at right angles with said north line twenty chains, thence northeasterly along the north line of the forty acres conveyed by Mark Noble to James Hill twenty chains, thence northwesterly ten chains along the east line of said forty acres, thence northeasterly at right angles to the east line of the last-named twenty chains, thence northwesterly along said east line thirty chains to the place of beginning, excepting the parcel of land conveyed by Penny & Meacham to Frederick Hennings.

A petition was yesterday filed in Bankruptcy, alleging that Michael Gropper and John Wells, bankrupts, are the owners of a cheese factory at Schaumberg, Cook County, which has been levied on by the Sheriff in execution of a judgment note said to have been given by bankrupts when they knew they were insolvent; and praying that an injunction issue restraining the execution; and a further petition was filed praying for the sale of the cheese in the factory. Both petitions were granted, and orders entered accordingly.

A writ of *capias* issued, yesterday morning, by Judge Booth, against the body of D. Adler, for the sum of $350, for goods sold to him by Jones, Sherman & Co., of Wabash avenue, on the 30th day of October. The petitioners affirm that respondent called on them, and obtained the goods on the representation that he was worth $2,000; that he sold the goods for less than their value; and that he was, at the time of the filing of the petition, to the best of petitioners' belief, intending to leave by the next train on the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad.

Ira E. Munn was examined before Register Hibard, yesterday, as to allegations of the petitioning creditors respecting payments stated to have been made by the bankrupts at a time when they knew they were insolvent; his testimony went to show that the particular payments referred to were upon mortgages, and that they were not made to preferential creditors.

An examination of E. Shanahan and J. West, bankruptcy, took place before Register Hibbard, yesterday afternoon. A minute account was given as to the nature of the dealings of the firm, which are, so far, not so plainly stated as to enable a judgment to be formed on the merits.

The trial of the suit, South Park Commissioners v. Cook, for condemnation of land, was yesterday commenced in the Circuit Court, Chancery side, before Judge Farwell. The greater portion of the day was consumed in getting together a jury. The trial will probably occupy some days.

The November term of the United States Circuit Court commenced yesterday, and a petit jury was sworn in (see record, 366—Clafin v. Hyde et al.) The first case tried was on notes claimed to be unpaid, an unimportant matter. The jury retired to consider their verdict at a late hour.

In our report, in yesterday's TRIBUNE, of Judge Drummond's decision on the petition of King and others, in the matter of the State Insurance Company, read for "creditors," in "George C. Smith replied, among other things, that auditors had no standing," "creditors."

A quorum of Grand Jurors was obtained yesterday, and sworn in; it would be difficult to select a better class of citizens, or, rather, it would be difficult to select better representatives of all classes. The names will be found in the proper place in the record.

Mr. W. Wills, provisional assignee in the matter of Leander Rockwell, in bankruptcy, on Saturday realized $6,398.73 by sale of the bankrupt's stock, as per order of court, reported as the time in this column, which amount he is directed to deposit in the National Bank of Illinois.

In the matter of Benjamin Padgett, in bankruptcy, on the petition of Field, Benedict & Co., of difficulties have been arranged, and the petition will probably be dismissed this morning.

The jury in the McAulay condemnation case retired to consider their verdict yesterday afternoon, and are expected to return their sealed verdicts this morning.

In the matter of G. F. Clark, of Galesburg, a bankrupt, a creditors's meeting took place yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, when R. E. Jenkins was appointed assignee.

Three bankrupts were yesterday discharged, and one new petition for bankruptcy was filed. (See record.)

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

CHANCERY—*[Judge Drummond].*

Hibbard v. Little; case given by stipulation to file additional answer. 643—Choate v. Beach; leave to amend bill and defendant to answer in 20 days.

LAW—*[Judge Blodgett].*

The following continued by agreement: 305—Sherman v. Shurman. 482—Simpson v. Tickanner. 484—Same v. Slocum. 485—Same v. Klooping. 486—Same v. Klooping. 487—Same v. Perrin. 488—Same v. Bennett, Jr. 644—Slater v. Morrell. 706—United States v. Robert S. Farr. 684—O. Marcy v. Town of Cicero. 685—Same v. Town of Walnut. 365—Clafin v. Hyde et al.; cause came by attorney, and jury sworn, to-wit: E. A. Smyth, Geo. Hilton, N. S. Grandy, J. Bowen, R. Robinson, W. Petty, Allen Sisson, G. W. Hunter, W. G. Smith, J. G. Kennedy, and ; trial concluded; jury to seal verdict. 711—Hyde v. Boyd; submitted on motion of defendant to set aside judgment for want of jurisdiction overruled.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

BANKRUPTCY—*[Judge Blodgett].*

In re S. Constantine; issued rule to show cause, and issued warrant of seizure. 1,044—Michael V. Schaack; order of confirmation of Oct. 29, 1872, made in the matter of the assignment of property, rights, and credits, and securities thereof to Henry Bradley and Solomon Schaack; assignees to pay solicitors' fee for fees and disbursements, $425—S. B. Nuttall; discharge. 2,041—David P. Newell; discharge. 2,139—Michael Gropper et al.; filed petition and issued injunction also filed petition of creditors that Marshal sell chease. 2,030—Thomas Kendricks; discharge.

NEW BANKRUPTCY.

2,145—Thomas Constantine, with petition of J. & F. Copcutt; Lyman & Jackson, attorneys. Petitioner's claim on two unpaid promissory notes of $351.80 and $348.81.

NEW SUITS.

2,434—Justin Bowman and John A. Crawford, v. schooner E. M. Porter; contract $688; Wm. H. Condon, proctor. 2,435—Wm. Smithburne and scow schooner Ida H. Bloom; wages $81.80; Magruder & Kerr, proctors. 2,436—Same; Owens, v. steam barge Monitor; contract, $161.14; Morrison, Alexander & Perkins, proctors.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.

LAW—*[Judge Gary].*

Defaults as follows (with judgments): 2,880—Apfel v. Garden City Insurance Company, $1,015—Same v. same, 2,805—Apfel, for use, etc., v. Commercial Insurance Company, $1,016—Swing v. same, 3,112—Burrows v. Stone, $1,261—Eddy v. Patchen, $1,262—Barrett v. Woodbury (and judgment, $570.20). 2,130—Reserger v. Campbell (and judgment $316.67). 2,774—Wallace v. Enterprise Insurance Company, $1,261—Gregory v. Ramp (and judgment, $623.05). 2,856—Hooley v. Commercial Insurance Company, $1,015—Blackford v. same, $1,265—Fogg v. same, $1,266—Field v. same, $1,266—Western Bank Note and Engraving Company v. Enterprise Insurance Company, $1,266—Rounds v. same, $1,265—Mortimer v. Cohn, and judgment, $2,913.33 v. Cohn only, and set. *fa.* v. the others, $1,445—Bischall v. Enterprise Insurance Company, $1,844—Jones v. same, $1,841—Page v. same, $1,839—Meacham v. Commercial Insurance Company, $1,261—Turgeon v. same, $1,261—Sargent v. same, $1,261—Marck v. same, $1,262—Dunham v. same, $1,266—Mark v. same, $1,262—Union National Bank of Chicago v. Handy (and judgment, $268.69), $1,845—Tripp v. Commercial Insurance Company, $1,261—Gregory v. judgment, $1,873.15). 2,432—Merkl v. Bartels (personal service v. Bartels only, property, and one cent). 2,179—Shears v. Todd (proof of publication and default). 2,362—Hilton v. Great Western Telegraph Company (and judgment $6,880.32). 3,032—Linsenbarth v. Garden City Insurance Company, 2,615—Chamber of Commerce v. Enterprise Insurance Company, 2,864—Hartford v. Commercial Insurance Company, 1,176—Marshall v. Irons, 3,204—Connelly v. Matteson (and judgment $273.50). 2,719—Schlotthauer v. Garden City Insurance Company, 2,261—Doerfel v. same, 2,266—Abbey et al. v. Same, 2,742—Stayart v. Same, 1,972—Hinman v. Wickelman (and judgment $140.80). 3,247—Dietrich v. Ford (and judgment, $1,044.69)—Enterprise Insurance Company v. Schnell (v. C. H. Schnell only). 2,782—Field, Leiter & Co., v. Enterprise Insurance Company, 3,215—Brown v. Wilbur (and judgment, $329.17). 3,266—Sanborn v. Harper (and judgment, $314.60). Harper and sect. fa. v. others). 3,151—McVeagh v. McClure, et al. (and judgment, $207.46, v. both). 1,922—Wells, et al. v. Patchen (judgment, $171.80.) 1,846—Easton, et al. v. Enterprise Insurance Company, 3,215—Brown v. Wilbur (and judgment, $329.17.) 3,266—Sanborn v. Harper (and judgment, $314.60). Harper and sect. fa. v. others). 3,151—McVeagh v. McClure, et al. (and judgment, $207.46, v. both.)

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 7.

There is not much change in the aspect of local money affairs. Quite a number of the banks report their deposits increasing, but this is not general, and the tendency toward an easier condition is not very decided as far as the banks are concerned.

In the open market the rates for money are lower than a week ago: First-class commercial paper sells at 1½ per cent per month, and on undoubted collaterals money is to be had at 15 per cent per annum.

New York exchange is scarce, and was sold between banks to-day at from 50c to 75c per $1,000 premium. From present appearances it seems probable there will soon be a movement of currency from here to New York.

The parties who contemplated organizing the Mercantile National Bank in this city, have abandoned that idea and have organized the Hide & Leather Bank under a State charter, and have secured the southwest corner of Randolph and LaSalle streets for an office.

The Second National Bank has taken possession of its new office on the northwest corner of Clark and LaSalle.

The report of the failure of the American Bridge Company is understood to have for its foundation the fact that the company is unable to meet its maturing paper. Its assets, though equal to its liabilities, are not available, and, after paying 50 cents on the dollar, it will require an extension on the rest.

MOVING AWAY FROM SPECIE PAYMENTS.

The financial policy of the Administration, if it has any, is directly away from a resumption of specie payments. This is shown both in the recent expressions of the Secretary of the Treasury, and in the present operations of the mint. In one of his recent speeches, Mr. Boutwell said:

> If we resume specie payments, this amount of specie would get out of the country; being cheaper than either corn or cotton for export, it would go out of the country in payment of goods purchased abroad, and not many months, probably not many weeks, would elapse before the country would be destitute of coin.

Here is an assertion on the part of the chief financial officer of the Government which displays such incurable wrong-headedness that it is wonderful his mal-administration of finances has not damaged the credit of the country more than it has. How gold is to be made cheaper by a resumption of specie payments we defy anybody to explain. The same amount of cotton or corn would not sell for any more gold after resumption than now. The value of gold, as compared to commodities, would not be effected at all by resumption. But whatever Mr. Boutwell's idea may have been on this point, he clearly commits himself to opposition to specie payments. The present operations of the United States Mint are also in the same spirit, viz.: On Saturday, the 6th instant, the mint at Philadelphia commenced melting the first instalment ($1,000,000) of a grand total of $20,000,000 in one dollar gold pieces, which are all to be melted up and recoined during the next few weeks. It is claimed that these pieces are of inconvenient size, and, though there is some force in this argument against them, the one dollar gold pieces would be much more likely to circulate than the $20 gold pieces into which they are to be recoined. The latter are much more open to the general objection of inconvenience urged against all coin circulation. It is urged in behalf of the recoining, that the loss by abrasion on $1 gold pieces is greater than on $20 pieces, and the loss on a million $1 gold pieces since 1849, when the $1 pieces were first issued, is set down at $4,408. In other words, the $20,000,000 have lost $88,167 of value by ten years use, while the loss from abrasion on $20,000,000 of double eagles would be much less. But this would only show that the $1 pieces circulate more freely than the double eagles, and, if the fact of greater loss on the $1 pieces were well established, it would have a tendency to keep them in circulation, while the double eagles would be hoarded. Even if paper-money was at a par with coin, the double eagles would not circulate freely, while the $1 pieces would circulate even if paper-money was one or two per cent discount. The tendency of the mint operations is, therefore, against coin circulation.

FINANCES IN CONGRESS.

It is intimated in some quarters that one of the financial measures to be discussed in the next Congress, is some sort of a National Savings Bank Law, which shall provide for the investment of a certain proportion of the funds in United States bonds, and thus furnish a place for the new 4½ and 5 per cent bonds.

FOREIGN COMMERCE.

Monthly report No. 11, of the Bureau of Statistics of our foreign commerce for the eleven months ended, May 31, 1872, as compared with the same period of 1871, is as follows:

Periods.	Imports.	Dom. Ex.	For'n Ex.
11 mos., May 31, '72	$588,136,033	$458,614,877	$20,351,649
11 mos., May 31, '71	490,228,632	471,359,037	26,241,449

The amounts in specie values of the foregoing, which consisted of specie and bullion, and of merchandise respectively, for the 11 months, were as follows:

		Imports.	Dom. Ex.	For'n Ex.
Sp. and Bul.	1872	$12,856,744	$58,795,365	$6,756,684
	1871	19,325,186	75,107,311	13,292,671
Merchand's.	1872	575,279,289	399,820,182	14,094,965
	1871	470,903,446	396,251,726	12,948,928

The value of foreign commodities remaining in warehouse May 31, 1872, was $107,241,260, as compared with $62,275,630, May 31, 1871. The following are the amounts in mixed values carried in American and foreign vessels, and in cars and other land vehicles, respectively, for the eleven months ended May 31, 1872, and May 31, 1871:

	Imports.	Dom Ex.	For'n E'x.
1872.			
American vessels	$160,491,803	$151,455,904	$6,122,522
Foreign vessels	411,042,198	345,443,328	11,489,519
Land vehicles	16,602,032	5,813,388	3,249,608
1871.			
American vessels	$144,400,311	165,816,749	8,813,415
Foreign vessels	332,158,376	346,440,257	15,190,657
Land vehicles	13,669,945	4,780,780	2,237,427

NEW STEAMSHIP LINES.

The increase of steamship lines is remarkable, though few of them are American. In Philadelphia a line of four steamships—the Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and one other not named yet—are building to run to Liverpool. The trade between the Mersey and the Mexican Gulf ports is daily increasing, as may be concluded from the fact that nearly every week there is an increase in the number of ships leaving Liverpool for Texas; and, in order to meet the requirements of the trade, Messrs. C. Grimshaw & Co., of Liverpool, have just started a line of new steamers between the Mersey and Galveston. The San Jacinto is the pioneer of a fleet of steamers intended to trade between Liverpool and Galveston. Messrs. McMillan will launch a sister ship for the same owners; the name of the new vessel will be San Antonio. The San Jacinto will leave Liverpool on her maiden voyage on the 20th of November, and will be followed by the San Antonio.

It is also stated that the preliminaries have been arranged for the formation of a steamship company in London, in co-operation with the Panama Railroad Company, to run a line of splendid first-class, fast screw steamships, between San Francisco and Sidney, N. S. W., via Honolulu, Navigators' Island, and Morton Bay, Queensland. A branch steamer is intended to be run from Navigators' Island to Auckland, N. Z., to carry the New Zealand mails and passengers. The plan of the company is to charter the necessary number of steamers at once, to "inaugurate" the enterprise. The steamship Cyphrenes, which left Shanghae August 11, arrived on the 28th inst. She came by way of the Suez Canal, and brought about 50,000 packages of teas, or between 2,000 and 3,000 tons. This is the fifth steamer that has arrived at this port with tea via the Suez Canal, and the total quantity landed is estimated to be about 12,000 tons. The freight charges on tea by this route amount from about 7 to 10 cents per pound. With better facilities for transportation, most of the tea would come overland; but the rolling stock of the railroad is inadequate to the demand, and hence delays occur.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Thursday, Nov. 7:

CITY PROPERTY.

Lot 16, in Block 18, Holstein, dated Oct. 22; consideration, $400.

Lot 17, in Block 18, Holstein, dated Oct. 22; consideration, $400.

Lot 8 and e ½ Lot 9, in Block 1, of Block 42, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated Aug. 19; consideration, $2,250.

Lots 24 and 25 of Lots 16 to 25, in Block 39, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated Oct. 31; consideration, $3,500.

Hurlbut st, between Menomonee and Linden sts, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated Nov. 5; consideration, $850.

Lowe av, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh sts, e f, 24 feet to alley, dated Oct. 7; consideration, $625.

Twenty-four ft, adjoining the above, dated Oct. 4; consideration, $625.

Elizabeth st, bet Randolph and Lake sts, e f, 24x112 58-100 ft, dated Oct. 17; consideration, $5,000.

Same as the above, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $6,025.

Lot 70, in Dillon's Lots 17 to 30, etc., in Block 40, Sec 17, 39, 14, dated June 17; consideration, $1,500.

Chicago av, bet Rucker and Mark sts, n f, 22½x92 ft, with building, dated Nov. 6; consideration, $3,900.

N 33 ft of Lots 6 to 8, in Foss' Lots 7 and 8, in Block 3, Sheffield's Addition, with improvements, dated Nov. 2; consideration, $3,000.

Sheffield av, bet Centre and Clay sts, w f, 24x125 ft, dated Oct. 7; consideration, $1,000.

Undivided ¼ of 15½ acres in w ½ s w ¼ Sec 28, 39, 13, e of Riverside drive, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $19,196.

Undivided ¼ of same, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $19,196.

Lot 11, in Block 2, in Matthews' Subdivision, n w ¼ of s w ¼ Sec 26, 39, 13, etc., dated Oct. 1; consideration, $1,022.

Homer st, bet Henshaw and Bradwell avs, s f, Lots 36 to 47, dated Oct 4; consideration, $2,550.

Same as the above, with other property, dated June 1; consideration, $4,000.

Twenty-sixth st, bet Shurtleff and Wentworth avs, s f, Lots 51 and 52, dated Oct. 2; consideration, $2,600.

Vernon av, n of Thirty-seventh st, w f, 22x132 ft, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $1,980.

Lot 42, and n ½ of Lot 41 in Block 1 of Lot 14, in Block 24, Sec 29, 39, 14, dated Sept. 1; consideration, $900.

Lot 40, in same, dated Sept. 1; consideration, $600.

S ½ of Lot 41, in same, dated Sept. 1; consideration, $300.

Garibaldi st, 88 ft, south of Napoleon place, e f, 25x100 ft, dated Nov. 5; consideration, $800.

Hoyne st, between Fowler st and Evergreen av, e f, Lots 3 and 4, dated Oct. 31; consideration, $2,000.

The premises No. 1181 Indiana av, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $15,000.

Lot 23, in Cochran's north part of Block 20, in Sec 7, 39, 14, dated June 14; consideration, $1,600.

Lots 23 to 30, in Block 3 of Ward's Block 12, in Sheffield's Addition, dated Oct. 28; consideration, $4,000.

Thirty-second st, 96 ft, e of Wallace st, s f, 24x114½ ft, dated Oct. 18; consideration, $2,100.

Summer st, 147½ ft n of Thirtieth st, e f, 22x124 ft, dated Nov. 7; consideration, $870.

Same as the above, dated April 29; consideration, $650.

Flournoy st, n w corner of California st, s f, 50x124½ ft, dated Nov. 5; consideration, $1,100.

Tyler st, between Aberdeen st and Centre av, n f, 23 4½-12x185 ft, dated Oct. 21; consideration, $2,337.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 13 to 20, in Block 3, and Lots 1 and 2, in Block 15, in Ravenswood, dated Nov. 4; consideration, $7,500.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Arnold st, w f, 25x122 ft, in s ½ Block 5, in Sec. 16, 38, 14, dated Oct. 28; consideration, $300.

25x122 ft adjoining the same, dated Oct. 28; consideration, $500.

Hoyne st, s e corner of Fiftieth st, w f, 238x124½ ft, dated Oct. 23; consideration, $2,000.

Burtis av, sw corner Fiftieth st, e f, 238 6-10x124½ ft, dated Oct. 23; consideration, $2,000.

Hoyne st, 24 ft n of Fifty-first st, w f, 216x124½ ft, dated Oct. 23; consideration, $2,000.

Lots 14 and 15, in Block 1, of Lockwood's s ½ w ½ n e ¼ of nw ¼ Sec 3, 38, 14, dated Aug. 24; consideration, $5,000.

Lots 12 and 13, in same, dated Aug. 24; consideration, $5,000.

Two acres on Lake Shore, s of Cleaverville, in nw ¼ of Sec 2, 38, 14, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $41,000.

Lot 44, in Block 23, in Kimbark's Addition to Hyde Park, dated Oct. 17; consideration, $3,000.

Same as the above, dated Oct. 12; consideration, $2,800.

Lot 13, in Block 1, of n 74 rods of ne ¼ s of railroad, in Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Nov. 6; consideration, $2,500.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 7.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the past twenty-four hours; and for the corresponding date a year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1872.	RECEIPTS. 1871.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1871.
Flour, brls	5,451	6,573	5,607	2,536
Wheat, bu	72,530	68,865	10,063	55,000
Corn, bu	45,170	140,545	4,714	35,515
Oats, bu	24,150	51,560	27,752	58,050
Rye, bu	3,361	3,802	712	5,968
Barley, bu	31,500	14,650	71,929	1,397
Grass seed, lbs	36,290	32,050	20,000	25,495
Flax seed, lbs	2,200	38,000	21,000	
Broom corn, lbs	14,000	133,760	21,740	26,678
Cured meats, lbs	78,750	48,920	588,900	106,250
Beef, brls		655	50	2,570
Pork, brls	4	200	2,290	230
Lard, lbs	2,100	26,170	21,750	119,999
Tallow, lbs	9,720	22,735	11,900	18,850
Butter, lbs	51,715	85,085	13,700	16,454
Dressed hogs, No.	3			
Live hogs, No.	12,656	12,438	6,845	4,591
Cattle, No.	1,759	2,424	1,419	721
Sheep, No.	419	1,271		
Hides, lbs	103,790	104,000	61,690	86,160
Highwines, brls	260	258	132	210
Wool, lbs	39,730	94,400	103,340	
Potatoes, bu	5,726	2,392	3,269	400
Lumber, m feet	4,498	4,393	1,012	1,902
Shingles, m	1,945	2,734	787	1,761
Lath, m	480	545	83	263
Salt, brls			2,766	2,636

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 696 bu wheat; 1,035 bu corn; 1,397 bu oats.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 185 cars wheat; 69 cars and 6,000 bu corn; 16 cars oats; 7 cars rye; 89 cars barley. Total (366 cars), 143,000 bu.

We referred this morning to the advisability of taking stock of the grain now in store in this city, because the present is the most favorable time we will have for many months to come. The proposition met with indorsement to-day from many of our most prominent operators in grain; and the necessity of finding out some way in which the receipts and shipments may be made to correspond more nearly than they now do, was also conceded. But it is evident that stock-taking would be of little value, unless we should also be able to know for how many bushels of grain the elevators are liable. And herein is the trouble. Holders of receipts for grain are generally very much averse to letting others know how much or how little grain they do hold acknowledgments for, because such knowledge would often operate to their detriment on the market. As an instance of this, we may note the fact that the committee appointed in the Hugh Maher case, after the burning of the Iowa Elevator, were obliged to make four separate appeals before they could obtain the statements required from the holders of receipts. It would probably be not so difficult if another elevator should burn down; but would it not be much better to have an understanding view of the situation now than to wait till an unpleasant revelation is forced upon us? We ought to have had a comparison instituted between receipts and stocks at the time the registry system went into effect. That measure effectually prevented the issuance of receipts for grain not received into store, and if we had only been able to start fair at that time, the public would have had a guarantee against everything except just what Hugh Maher did—the shipment of grain without cancellation of receipts. The recent concession of the warehousemen, whereby they furnish the proof that the receipts are cancelled when the shipments are made, obviates *that* difficulty, and now the chief thing wanted is to know that there are no more receipts outstanding than there is grain in store to meet them. If we could have this assurance, there would be little ground for cavilling in the future, as, under the present system, the issue and cancellation of receipts must keep even pace with the volume of the grain movement. But it would do this all the same whether we have a superabundance of paper out or not. If there be no more receipts out than there ought to be, then in a year from now the account will be square. But if there should be now out liabilities in the shape of paper, for half a million bu of corn more than there is in store, then the same state of things would exist a year hence. There is nothing in the present system that will remedy a pre-existent wrong; it is only calculated to prevent that wrong, if there be one, from growing larger.

It surely cannot be, as hinted by some, that the majority of receipt-holders are afraid to institute such an examination, lest there should not be enough grain to go around in the distribution that would inevitably follow the investigation. The difficulty, more probably, lies in the before-named unwillingness of dealers to let others know the extent of their dealings, and just how they stand, because that exhibit would at once show whether they are on the bear or the bull side, and render it impossible for them to operate in many cases, except under cover of a broker. But there is also another reason: and that is the natural inclination of most men to "let well alone," especially where it costs a little trouble to interfere with it. But, in this case, we may be pardoned for asking the question, if they are all satisfied that the situation is so well that they can afford to let it alone, and take the chances. Perhaps they can. But it certainly seems strange that men who will work for a week in the effort to correct an error of five cents in their own office balances, should be able to stand by for months and years, and pass from hand to hand grain paper about which they have even the ghost of a doubt. It is an enigma which it requires a business man of no ordinary acumen to solve.

It would not be fair to drop the subject without noting here that while there are several of our warehouses against which not a breath of doubt has ever been whispered, it does not necessarily follow that any man is believed to be a rascal, because his accounts are looked into. There is not a man on the Board of Trade whose affairs have not time and again been subjected to the most rigid scrutiny, though not always with his direct knowledge, and it is understood that he invites such scrutiny from parties who are asked to confide in his ability or business honor to fulfil his engagements. It follows that no warehouseman who knows he is right, will have the least objection to the fact being known; so that the receipt-holders need feel no further delicacy on that score. It is only the galled jade that winces; the owner of a sound skin will pass through the ordeal with unwrung withers.

The case of Myer, Baxter & Co., whose case before the Board of Trade is reported in our local columns, has ended in a curious way. The Board voted this afternoon to expell Mr. Baxter from membership, by a vote of 167 against 93, and retained the other members of the firm—Messrs. Myer and Forrey. It is fair to say that the sympathies of the Board were with Mr. Myer in the affair, as he is understood to have been absent during the problematical transactions brought to light by the evidence; and the chief fault found with him was that he did not repudiate the whole thing, instead of assuming that Mr. Baxter did right. Had he taken the former course there probably would not have been a single vote cast against him. It is presumed that the majority of the members took a similar view of Mr. Forrey's connection with the case.

We may hold that the Board could not well have acted otherwise in reference to Mr. Baxter. Ten out of eleven Directors had voted to recommend him for expulsion, after they had gone over the evidence exhaustively and given the defendants the opportunity to say all that could be said in their favor. If they could not decide justly, then certainly the whole Board could not so decide on a cursory hearing of the testimony.

The leading produce markets were moderately active to-day, with little improvement from the weak tone noted yesterday, corn and rye being again lower, while wheat recovered somewhat from the depression. Provisions were firmer. The bulletin showed rather light receipts of grain; but the report of the shipping movement of yesterday gave a very meagre showing indeed, that almost brought the chill of winter down the backbone of the reader. And there was not much improvement in this direction to-day, though freights were lower. The business was principally speculative. There was a fair demand for staple and fancy groceries, and the movement was on a more liberal scale than during the preceding days of the week. In values no changes were noted, the general market ruling steady at yesterday's quotation. The dry goods trade was quiet, with no material variation in prices. With the exception of standard cotton textiles, and the heavier woollens, which are fairly held at former rates, the market seems to be working easier. Butter was quoted quiet and steady. Stocks are not large, so that the absence of activity in the demand has not as yet resulted in any material "softening" of prices. Cheese was firm at 13¼@14½c for Western, and 15@16c for New York. Prime factory is in light stock, but common grades are plenty. Coal was firm, but inactive. There were no new features in the fish market, a fair business being done at the quoted prices. Dried fruits remain quiet. Hay was again firm, and a further advance is looked for. There were only a few loads of loose hay on the market, and the consequent increase in the demand for pressed descriptions strengthened holders, and some were asking 50c@$1.00 per ton advance. Hides were but little inquired for, and the weak feeling so long prevalent is still a feature of the market. Leather, oils, tobacco, and wood ruled steady and unchanged.

Trade at the lumber yards was about the same as for a few days past. The volume of business is necessarily light for the want of cartage. Building materials are tolerably active, although few firms are able to fill orders. Cooperage was quiet, and prices continue to rule steady at recent quotations. Metals and tinners' stock are in usual demand. Tin plate has declined 50c all round. Iron, steel, and nails were fairly active, and steady. Broom corn, hops, and wool were in limited request, former prices being sustained. Salt continues to meet with an excellent demand, and, in view of the present light supply and high freight rates, another advance is not improbable before long. Seeds were in some degree active; timothy was steady at $2.90 for prime; clover weak at $5.00 for prime; flax steady and quiet. Potatoes on track are lower on account of the difficulty in removing them, though fair prices are obtained when parties can deliver them. Apples are firm and quick sale, at $2.00@3.00 per brl, in a retail way, and $2.25@2.50 for car lots. Cranberries and other fruit quiet, and without change in prices.

Highwines inactive and nominally unchanged, in sympathy with the tone of New York advices. There was some inquiry, but buyers and sellers were apart. We quote: 89½c bid, and 90c asked for well-known brands.

Lake freights were dull, and again 1c lower, though the supply of vessels was lighter. Shippers seemed unwilling to take hold, and carriers were obliged to moderate their views to 15c on wheat, and 14c on corn, to Buffalo. New England rates were unchanged; 37@38c for corn. A total of 7 charters was reported, which will carry out 90,000 bu wheat, 33,000 bu corn, and 30,000 bu barley.

Provisions were more active at about the same prices as yesterday, though live hogs were reported 10c per 100 lbs lower at the Stock Yards, in consequence of larger receipts and weather too mild for cutting. Mess pork tended to greater firmness, owing to a sharp advance on pork in New York, which was ascribed to the manipulations of the Montreal speculators, who control the old pork in this city. But our market did not scare upward worth much more than a cent, as few parties here had much confidence in anything beyond a temparary spasm in prices. Lard was also stronger in New York, owing to a more liberal export movement, but buyers here were not willing to advance their bids. There was an active demand for meats, principally for shoulders, which were offered freely, and for hams, which were not. Beef hams were again stronger. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, old held at $15.00; new pork, $14.00; do seller the week nominal at $13.50; do seller 15 days nominal at $13.00; do seller December, $12.50@12.55; do seller January, $12.40@12.50; do seller Febuary, nominal; do seller March, $12.50@12.55; do seller April, $12.60@12.75. Lard, cash, 7⅝c for new; do seller December, 7⅝@7¾c; do seller January, 7⅝@7¾c; do seller February, 7⅝c; do seller March, 7⅞@8c. Dry salted shoulders, 4⅜c; short ribs, 8¼@8⅜c; other descriptions entirely nominal. Sweet pickled hams, 11@12c, and green hams firm at 8¼@8½c for present delivery; 8@8½c seller November; 8c seller December. Green shoulders, 4c; do short ribs, 6¾c; do short clear, 7@7⅛c. Boxed meats, 15 to 20 days in salt, quotable at 4¾c for shoulders; 7⅛@7⅝c for short ribs, and 8c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, seller December, quoted at 4⅛@4⅜c. English meats, for delivery in December and January, 6⅛@6⅝c for Cumberlands; 6⅝@6¾c for short ribs, or long clear; 6¾@7c for short clear; 8½@9c for long cut hams. Mess beef, $8.00@8.50; extra mess do, $9.00@10.00; beef hams, $29.00@29.50. City tallow, 8@8½c; grease quotable at 5¼@6¼c. Sales were reported of 225 brls new mess pork at $14.00; 250 brls do seller December at $12.50; 100 tcs lard at 7⅝c; 100 tcs kettled do at 7⅝c; 20,000 lbs shoulders, 30 days in salt, at 4⅜c; 100 boxes do seller December at 4⅜c; 100,000 lbs do seller February at 4⅝c loose; 100 boxes do seller first five days in January at $4.60; 150 boxes do seller first five days in February at $4.60; 50 boxes do seller last ten days in February at $4.60. The difference in curing is said to make shoulders worth about the same, boxed or loose; 15 bxs sour do at 3c; 80 bxs long clear, 25 days in salt, at 7⅜c; 20 bxs do, 10 days old, at 7⅛c; 40,000 lbs green bellies, seller December, at 6¼c; 200 brls beef hams at $29.00; 200 brls packers' tallow at 8⅛c; 150 brls city butchers' do at 8½c.

Flour was quiet and unchanged. There are several shipping orders here, but the difficulty of making transfers, owing to the horse disease, tends to restrict purchasing, and buyers chiefly take hold of the current receipts, which can be changed to other cars without leaving the depot. There was little inquiry on local account. Bran was firm, and again higher, with a preference of $1.00 per ton in favor of lots that can be delivered immediately. Sales were reported of 400 brls spring extras at $6.50; 200 brls do (Minn.) at $6.50; 50 brls do (Red Rose) at $6.37½; 100 brls do (Minn.) at $6.25; 300 brls do on private terms; 175 brls superfine at $2.80; 70 brls buckwheat at $6.50. Total, 1,295 brls. Also 10 tons bran at $15.00 on track; 20 tons do at $14.00 to arrive. The following is the ruling range of prices:

Fair to choice winter extras	$7 50	@ 9 75
Red winter extras	6 50	@ 7 50
Good to choice spring extras	5 50	@ 6 75
Low to medium	4 50	@ 5 25
Good to fancy Minnesota	6 50	@ 7 50
Spring superfines	3 00	@ 4 50
Rye flour	3 75	@ 4 00
Bran	14 50	@15 00
Middlings	12 50	@16 00

Wheat was moderately active, and, though touching 1c lower than the lowest point of last evening, averaged a shade higher than that quotation, as the reduction in price brought out a better demand. New York was dull and lower, and Liverpool was said to be weak, though some private advices from the latter point quoted a rather firmer feeling. There was a fair amount of buying for shipment, but only in certain houses, to fill out cargoes already part provided for in those houses, and for which four vessels were engaged this morning. But the movement to-day was chiefly speculative, and very variable. The short interest filled in very freely, at times, and some said that certain parties were going long, but apparently there was little of this, as the older heads seemed generally inclined to anticipate a drop to $1.00 or less, before long. Seller the month opened at $1.04½, declined to $1.03½, advanced to $1.05, and closed at $1.04¾@$1.04¾. Seller December sold at $1.04½@1.05½, closing at $1.05¼. Seller the year sold at $1.03½@1.04¾, and seller January at $1.06@1.06½. No. 1 spring closed at $1.16; No. 2 do at $1.04¾; No. 3 do at 98c; and rejected do at 82c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.16; 4,800 bu No. 2 spring at $1.05½; 42,000 bu do at $1.05; 3,200 bu do at $1.04¾; 65,000 bu do at $1.04½; 1,200 bu do at $1.04¼; 4,800 bu No. 3 spring at 94c; 4,800 bu do at 98c; 1,600 bu rejected spring at 82½c; 3,200 bu do at 82c. Total, 131,600 bu.

Corn was inactive but steady, at a decline of ½@⅝c from yesterday, in sympathy with a heavy market reported from New York, which caused shippers to hold off, though freights were lower. Hence the business was almost entirely speculative, and confined to the operation known as "filling in;" two or three parties who were largely short seizing the opportunity afforded by the decline to square their deals up at a profit. Deliveries were unusually heavy this morning, and that fact had probably most to do with the drop in prices, as it caused a great deal of corn to be placed on the market. Receipts are light, but there seems little chance that the stocks in store will be much further reduced on this side of spring. Seller the month or regular No. 2 sold at 31@31½c; and seller December at 30⅝@30⅞c, both closing at the inside. Strictly fresh receipts closed at 31½c. Rejected was little better than nominal at 28c. Cash sales were reported of 25,200 bu No. 2 at 31½c; 38,200 bu do at 31½c; 50,000 bu do at 31c; 800 bu rejected at 28c. Total, 114,200 bu.

Oats were dull at about the same prices as yesterday, with very little demand, except for rejected for home use, which was firm accordingly, selling chiefly at 18c. Seller the month sold at 20⅛@20⅜c; seller December at 22c, and seller January at 22⅛@22⅜c, all closing dull, in sympathy with the tone of the latest New York advices. Cash sales were reported of 24,200 bu No. 2 at 21c; 5,000 bu do at 20⅜c; 10,000 bu do at 20⅜c; 14,000 bu rejected at 18c; 1,200 bu do at 17½c; 600 bu white, by sample, at 24½c on track. Total, 55,000 bu.

Rye was dull and again ½c lower, in sympathy with the decline in corn, which made buyers hold off, notwithstanding the fact that receipts were light. Sales were limited to 2,000 bu No. 2 at 53c. Rejected was inactive.

Barley was steady, and a shade firmer than yesterday, though with no material advance on the diminished prices touched then. The decline brought out a little better demand. No. 2 sold freely at 60c in ordinary houses, and 60½c in Armour, Dole & Co's. No 3 was in good demand at 50@51c. Rejected was dull. Seller the month sold sparingly at 59c. Cash sales were reported of 7,800 bu No. 2 at 60½c; 9,600 bu do at 60¼c; 13,600 bu do at 60c; 17,600 bu No 3 at 51c; 1,600 bu do at 50½c; 12,800 bu do at 50½c; 9,200 bu do at 50c; 2,000 bu rejected at 38c; 7,200 bu do at 37½c; 3,600 bu do at 37c; 400 bu do at 35c; 800 bu by sample at 78c; 400 bu do at 70c; 800 bu do at 65c; 400 bu do at 60c, on track. Total, 87,800 bu.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was moderately active and firmer. No. 2 spring sold at $1.05¼, seller the month, and $1.05⅝@1.05¾, seller December, closing at $1.05⅝. Corn was quiet and sold at 31c, seller November, and 30⅛c, seller December. Lake freights were inactive. Provisions neglected.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 7.

ALCOHOL—Was fairly active and 2 cents higher, on account of the rise in highwines. We now quote $1.80@1.85 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—Remains dull and heavy. A very limited local demand exists only; prices are unsettled but range about as follows: $40.00 per ton for common; $70.00 for fair; $100.00@120.00 for choice; and $140.00@160.00 for choice hurl.

BEANS—Were in light request, and weak. We quote: Choice navies, $2.35@2.50; fair to medium, $2.00@2.25; common, $1.25@1.75.

BUTTER—Under this head there was nothing new to note. The demand was moderate, and, as for some time past, mainly confined to choice table grades and to common descriptions for bakers use. The receipts have been light, however, for several days, and as stocks are not oppressive holders do not seem particularly anxious to realize save at very full prices. We continue to quote: Strictly choice dairy, 24@26c; medium to good, 18@22c; inferior to common, 7@17c.

BAGGING—The bagging market continues quiet, with prices steady and uniform. There was a fair inquiry to-day for burlaps and gunnies, but other goods in the list were neglected. We repeat our quotations as follows: Stark, 36c; Ludlow, 35½c; Lewiston, 34c; American, 32c; Otter Creek, 33½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do, double, 28c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Are in good request, but the horse epidemic prevents dealers from filling their orders. Prices underwent no change. We continue to quote: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25; lime, in bulk, $1.00@1.10; lime (in brls) $1.25@1.35 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@45c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $11.00@14.00; country brick, $13.00@14.00; Woodstock pressed range at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis Hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del; Milwaukee, $33.00, del; Racine, $30.00 del; Hinsdale, $25.00, del; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet, for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	*Double strength.*
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5.75	$ 8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.50	9.00
8x11 to 10x13	7.00	9.50
8x14 to 10x15	7.50	11.00
10x14 to 12x18	8.00	13.00
14x16 to 16x20	8.50	15.00
14x22 to 16x24	9.00	17.00
18x22 to 18x30	10.50	18.50
20x28 to 24x30	12.00	20.00
26x28 to 24x36	13.00	22.00
26x34 to 26x40	14.00	24.00
28x38 to 28x44	15.00	26.00
28x46 to 30x48	16.00	27.00
20x50 to 32x52	....	28.00
32x54 to 34x56	....	34.00
34x58 to 34x60	....	38.00
36x60 to 40x60	....	40.00

CANNED GOODS—Were in good request, and prices were again quoted firm all around. Tomatoes are steadily advancing. We repeat our quotations of yesterday, as follows:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2.00@2.25
Peaches, 3 lb	3.25@3.50
Pears, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	2.75@3.50
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.50@2.75
Raspberries	2.50@2.50
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.00@2.25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Tomatoes, 2 lb	1.95@2.05
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.55@2.65
Corn, Elgin	2.80@3.00
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.65@2.85
Corn, Yarmouth	2.80@3.00
Peas, 2 lb	3.00@3.50
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.60@2.70
Succotash, 2 lb	2.75
Lobster, 2 lb	3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.35@2.50
Oysters, 2 lb	2.25
Oysters, 1 lb	1.25

CHEESE—The cheese market remains very firm, notwithstanding the advance of anything like activity in the demand, and in fine factory cheese the tendency is to advance. We quote as follows: New York factory, 15@16c; Ohio factory, 13¼@14½c; Western factory, 13¼@14½c.

COAL—No new features were noted in the coal market. Only a few of the dealers were delivering, and these few could only partially fill orders. Prices were firm, and nominally unchanged. We repeat our list: Lehigh, lump, $11.50; Lehigh prepared, $11.00; Lackawanna, $11.00; Erie, $10.50; Briar Hill, $10.50; Walnut Hill, $10.50; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Hocking Valley, $9.50; Indiana, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $7.00.

COOPERAGE—A good steady demand exists for flour barrels at 50@55c. Others varieties were only in light request. Prices are unchanged. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.45@1.50; lard tierces, $1.75@1.85; whiskey barrels, $2.15@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; staves and headings, $17.00@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.50@9.00; circle flour headings, 8@9c ℔ set; flour hoop poles, $15.00@20.00 ℔ m; pork and tierce poles, $35.00@40.00 ℔ m; whiskey barrel staves, $23@27.00 ℔ m.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS—Were in fair request at previous prices. Sales comprise 50 boxes pears $4.50; 100 boxes Glen Morceau at $4.00; 200 boxes winter Nellis at $3.50; 300 lbs Muscat grapes at 25c; 50 lbs Tokays at 30c.

EGGS—The offering were larger and prices a shade easier; fresh eggs, in carriers, quotable at 28c; limed, 20@24c. Sales include 175 cases at 28c; 5 cases at 27c; 25 pkgs pickled at 24c; 20 do at 22c.

FEATHERS—Were plenty and in fair request. Prime live geese from first hands quotable at 65@66c; jobbing price, 68@70c; mixed, 25@50c; chicken feathers, 8@9c. Sales include 23 sacks prime at 65c.

FISH—In the fish market few changes, and none of importance were noted. Business continues steadily fair, and but for the annoyance occasioned by the lack of facilities for moving goods, the condition of the market would be quite satisfactory. Stocks are ample. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, $5.00@5.25; No. 2, $4.75@5.00; No. 1, trout $4.50@4.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, $10.50@10.75; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 1, shore, kits, $1.75@1.80; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's cod-fish, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, new, half brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Dealers report a quiet trade, with no material variation in prices. Raisins are in better supply, and the market is working easier. Following are the quotations: Dates, 8@9c; figs, box, 18@19c; drum, 12@18c; do new, 16@17c; Turkey prunes, 8@9c; French do, 11@11½c; raisins, old, $2.25; raisins, new, $2.75@2.85; blackberries new, 11½@12c; raspberries, 35@37c; pitted cherries, 25@28c; peaches, pared, 18½@19c; peaches, halves, 6@6½c; do, mixed, 5¼@6c; Zante currants, 8@8½c; apples, Southern, new, 5@6c; do, Western, 7@7½c; Michigan, 8@9c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 22c; English walnuts, 14@15c; Naples walnuts, 19@20c; Brazils, 14@15c; Pecans, 10@12½c; African peanuts, 7c; Wilmington peanuts, 8c; Tennessee peanuts, 8c; chestnuts, per bu, $6.50@7.00.

GAME—The offerings were fair, and a good inquiry existed at yesterday's prices. Sales include: 7 doz prairie chickens at $4.25; 25 doz mallard ducks at $3.00; 6 doz small ducks at $1.50; 25 doz quail at $2.25; 17 doz do at $1.75@2.00.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples are in good demand on local and shipping account, and firm at $2.00@2.50 per brl. Grapes were in some request at $4.00 per case for Catawbas. Cranberries are quiet, but without change in prices. Sales include 1 car apples at $2.75; 4 cars choice at $2.50; 6 cars at $2.35@2.40 on track; 128 brls in lots at $2.25@2.75; 25 baskets quinces at 75c@$1.25; 20 cases grapes at $4.00; 140 brls cranberries at $11.50; 250 brls cultivated do at $10.00@10.50.

GROCERIES—Prices of articles in this line underwent no appreciable change. Dealers generally are still meeting with serious obstacles in the delivery of goods, but the difficulties in the way of promptly filling orders are gradually disappearing, and there is every indication that the ensuing week will see trade running along uninterruptedly. The market is now liberally stocked, both with staple and fancy groceries, and, but for the annoyance occasioned by the horse epidemic, the condition of the market would be in every way satisfactory. We quote prices steady, as follows:

COFFEES—Mocha, 29½c; O. G. Java, 24½@25½c; Java No. 2, 23½@23⅞c; fancy Rio, 23@23½c; choice do, 22@22½c; prime Rio, 21½@21⅞c; good do, 20½@21½c; common do, 19@19½c; Singapore, 23@23½c; Costa Rica, 22½@23½c; Maricaibo, 22½@23½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; Stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Patna, 8¼@8½c; Rangoon, 7½@7¾c; Carolina, 8¼@8¾c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14½@14¾c; crushed and powdered, 13⅝@13¾c; granulated, 13½@13⅝c; A, standard, 12⅝@13c; do No. 2, 12½@12⅝c, B, 12⅜@12⅝c; extra C, 12⅜@12⅝c; C, No. 2, 12¼@12⅜c; yellow C, 11½@11⅝c; choice brown, 11½@11¾c; prime do, 10⅞@11c; fair do, 10½@10¾c; choice molasses sugar, 11⅛@11⅜c; fair do, 9⅛@9⅜c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@50c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 60@65c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 28@30c; cassia, 40@42c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 15@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 8¼@8½c; German mottled, 7½@7¾c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; brown Windsor, 4½@4¾c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6¾c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5@6c.

HAY—The condition of this market was much the same as noted in yesterday's report. The arrivals of pressed hay, by rail, were somewhat large, but very little is coming in on wagons, and, with light stocks in store, holders are firm in their views, and a further advance seems imminent. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers as follows: ON TRACK—New timothy, beater pressed, $16.00@17.50; do loose pressed, $15.50@16.50; new prairie, pressed, $10.00@11.00. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $15.00@16.50; prairie, loose, $9.50@10.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Business in this department was almost at a stand-still. The purchases of buyers were confined to choice small lots, just to meet immediate necessities, and transactions were principally at inside and medium figures. We make no change in our quotations: Green butchers', 7½c; green salted, cured, heavy, 10¼@10½c; do light, 11@11½c; part cured, 8¾@9½c; greencalf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@60c; damaged, 7½@8c; all other damaged stock, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HOPS—Were in moderate local request. Prices continue to rule steady at 25@30c for prime Wisconsin; 15@20c for common to medium; Eastern, 25@35c.

HONEY—Was in light supply, and salable at 25@30c for prime Western; strained dull at 15@20c; New York prime, 30@35c. Sales include 2 cases choice comb at 30c.

IRON AND STEEL—A good demand prevailed, and prices continue steady at the following rates:

Horse-shoe iron	6 5-10@ 7c		
Bar iron	5 4-10@ 5 5-10		rates
Heavy band	5 4-10@ 5 9-10		rates
Light band	5 4-10@ 5 8-10		rates
Hoop	5 4-10@ 6 6-10		rates
Oval	5 4-10@ 5 9-10		rates
Round and square	5 4-10@ 5 9-10		rates
Half oval and half round	5 4-10@ 5 9-10		rates
Russian iron, perfect	22		
Russian iron, No. 1, stained	21		
Sheet iron	7½	@	rates
Norway nail rods	9	@ 9½	rates
German plow steel	11	@12½	rates
Bessemer plow steel	19½	@13½	rates
Spring and plow steel	11	@12	rates

LEATHER—The leather trade was only moderately active to-day, and prices were again quoted steady and uniform. The stocks are moderate, all around, and any considerable increase in the demand would, no doubt, result in an advance in certain descriptions of domestic stock. Following are the current rates:

HEMLOCK.	
City harness	$ 38@ 40
Country harness	36@ 38
Line, city, ℔ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ℔ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	80@ 1.15
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	27@ 29
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	26@ 28
Collar, ℔ ft	19@ 22
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, light	33@ 35
Rough upper, heavy	30@ 32
Rough upper, damaged	26@ 28
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	35@ 38
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	33@ 35
"B. A." sole	30@ 35
OAK.	
Calf	1.25@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@ 1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@85.00
French calf, Lemoine	50.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@ 2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.70@ 2.20
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.35@ 2.00
French calf, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

LEMONS—Were in fair demand. We continue to quote: French at $7.00@8.00; Malagas, $6.50@7.50; new oranges, $4.00 per 100.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—We note a decline in tin plate of 50c all round, caused by a decline East. Other articles are without change. Trade was fair at the following rates:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $15.00; do, 12x12, $15.50; do, 14x20, $16.00; do, roofing, IC, $14.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 43c; small, 44c; bar, 45c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11½c; half casks, 11¾c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c.

NAILS—At former rates a fair inquiry prevailed. We continue quotations as follows: 10d per keg, $6.12½@6.25; 8d do, $6.37½@6.50; 6d do, $6.62½@6.75; 4d do, $6.87½@7.00; 3d do, $7.62½@7.75 do 3d, fine, $8.87½@9.00; 2d do, $9.37½@9.50; clinch, $8.50@8.62½, 12½ off to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—Were in moderate demand at the annexed list of prices:

Manilla rope, ℔ lb	$ 18 @ 19
Sisal rope, ℔ lb	16 @ 17
Hemp sash cord, ℔ lb	20 @ 23
Marline, ℔ lb	20 @ 23
Tarred rope, ℔ lb	17 @ 19
Oakum, ℔ bale	5.00 @6.25
Pitch, ℔ brl	6.00 @7.00
Tar, ℔ brl	6.00 @6.05

OILS—Prices of this class of goods were without change, a fair business being transacted at the annexed quotations: Carbon, 27½@28c; extra lard oil, strictly winter, 85c; current make, 75c; No. 1, 70c; No. 65c; lin-seed, raw, 85c; do boiled, 90c; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats' foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, $1.00; do No. 1, 90@95c; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 72c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Business in this market was very quiet, nither the local nor outside demands being at all active, and prices were only indifferently sustained. We quote:

WHITE LEAD.	
Strictly pure	$ 11.50
Fancy brands	10.50@11.00
ZINC.	
Genuine Veille Montague	14.50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00
COLORS.	
Railroad colors	11.50
Rochelle ochre	4.00
English Ven. red	4.00
English orange mineral	15.00@16.00
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00
Whiting	2.50
PUTTY.	
In bulk	3½c
In bladders	4 c

POTATOES—Quiet; peachblows are steady at 45@50c, where parties can deliver them; but for sales on track prices are reduced. We note: Sales of 2 cars peachblows at 50c, transferred; 1 car at 55c, delivered; 3 at 40@45c; 1 at 38c; 6 cars fair Illinois at 35c on track.

SWEET POTATOES—Were in small request at former prices. We quote: Jerseys, $3.50@4.00; Southern Illinois, $2.75@3.00.

POULTRY—The receipts this morning were liberal, and under a good inquiry at the higher prices of yesterday were sustained. Sales included 2 coops chickens at $4.50; 4 coops do at $4.00; 17 coops spring do at $3.00@3.50; 14 dozen dressed at $3.50@4.00; 7 coops turkeys at 14c; 600 lbs dressed do at 15c; 2 coops ducks at $4.00; 4 coops geese at $10.00.

SALT—An excellent demand exists for all grades. Stocks are unusually light, which tends to cause a further advance in prices. Onondaga, fine, $2.25; Saginaw, fine, $2.25; coarse Diamond C, $2.25; ordinary coarse, $2.25; dairy, without bag, $3.00; do, with bags, $4.00; ground solar, $2.25; Ashton dairy, per bag, $5.00; ground alum, $2.25.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—Were moderately active, previous prices being generally adhered to. We quote:

FOUR PANEL DOORS, RAISED PANELS BOTH SIDES.

Thickness.	*Size.*	*Price.*
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 8	$2.90
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.90
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	2x10 by 6x10	3.25

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

3-16	2x6 by 6x6	2.25
1 3-16	2x8 by 6x8	2.50
1 3-8	2x8 by 6x8	2.35
1 3-8	2x8 by 6x8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	*Size.*	*Price.*	*Thickness.*	*Size.*	*Price.*
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75	1 3-16	9x14	$2.30
1 3-16	9x12	2.05	1 3-16	10x15	2.50
1 3-16	10x12	2.05			

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	*Thickness.*	*Size of 12-light window.*	*Price per window.*
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3¼ by 3x9¾	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x6	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x6	64c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x6	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	63c
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	88c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	80c

Discount of 15@25 per cent from list.

SEEDS—Were in moderate request, and prices are without material change. Timothy quotable at $2.80@2.90 for common and prime. Clover was in some demand at $4.90@5.00; mammoth, $5.25@5.40. Flax quiet at $1.50@1.55. Millet, 65c. Hungarian, 80@85c for prime. Sales include 30 bags timothy at $2.85; 42 bags do at $2.80; 15 do at $2.50; 122 sacks prime clover at $5.00; 35 sacks do at $4.90; 50 bags mammoth at $5.40; 19 bags do at $5.25; 83 sacks millet at 65c.

TEAS—The condition of this market was unchanged in any essential particular. A steady, fair movement is witnessed both in greens and Japans, and former rates are firmly adhered to. We quote: Hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; good, 65@75c; choice to extra, $1.00@1.20; superfine to fine old hyson, 80c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@75c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.05; choice $1.10@1.20; extra, $1.35@1.50; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do, 60@90c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 45@55c; good, 60@75c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.05.

TOBACCO—The tobacco trade continues fair, with but trifling variation in prices. Stocks are in good condition, and orders are being filled at the annexed quotations:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@80c; choice, 65@70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 46@55c.

WOOD—Was again firm, the demand continuing good. We quote: Beech, $13.00; maple, $14.00; hickory, $14.50@15; slabs, $8.00—delivered.

WOOL—Was unchanged. A light demand prevailed; but, as a general thing, the market was quiet and steady. We continue to quote:

Tub, choice, extra	55@60c
Tub, common	50@55c
Fleece, XX, good condition, light	50@52c
Fleece, XX, bad condition, heavy	40@45c
Fleece, X, good condition, light	45@50c
Fleece, X, bad condition, heavy	35@40c
Fleece, medium, good condition, light	45@50c
Fleece, coarse, light, and clean	40@45c
Fleece, coarse, light, and dingy	35@40c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	28@32c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse	28@32c
Super, pulled	40@45c
Extra, pulled	40@45c

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 7.

The receipts of live stock during the week up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	*Hogs.*	*Sheep.*
Monday	2,969	7,324	267
Tuesday	1,743	6,540	
Wednesday	1,759	12,656	471
Thursday	1,753	15,816	1,459
Total	8,224	42,336	2,196

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	*Hogs.*	*Sheep.*
Monday	1,043	7,474	
Tuesday	622	4,554	
Wednesday	1,419	6,845	
Total	3,084	18,973	

CATTLE—The cattle trade to-day was utterly devoid of life. All classes of buyers were in attendance, but there was no considerable demand from any source, and the total of the day's sales reached barely 400. The purchases of shippers amounted to about a half-dozen carloads, while the combined purchases of feeders, city butchers, and yard speculators amounted to some 300 head. There was a limited inquiry for choice beeves for the New York market, and a few hundred head of this sort would no doubt have found buyers at fair prices; but, with one or two exceptions, there were none of this description on sale. Nicols & Addems had a car-load of choice smooth well-fatted steers, for which they obtained $6.50, and one other bunch, averaging 1,347 lbs, was taken at $6.00, but aside from these no transactions were reported at over $5.00. Most of the sales were at $3.00@3.75 for medium to good Texas cattle and common to fair native cows. The receipts for the week up to this evening have been 8,224, and the shipments only about 3,200—leaving between 6,000 and 7,000 head (including the number left over from last week) to be otherwise disposed of. Enough stock is now in the yards to meet the wants of the trade for a week to come, if not another "hoof" should be yarded during that time, and if Western shippers would avert a further depreciation in values, they must withhold shipments for the present. Oxen were again in good request, but, as was supposed would be the case, the supply is now excessive, and prices are materially lower than at the opening of the week. A number of yoke remained unsold at the close, and to-morrow's sales will undoubtedly indicate a still further decline. The market closed dull and heavy for all descriptions of stock.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.25@6.50
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	5.65@6.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,300 lbs	5.25@5.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.50@5.00
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.25@4.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.60@4.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.00@2.50
Texas Cattle—Through droves	1.75@3.00
Texas Cattle—Northern wintered	3.25@4.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
31	choice steers	1,347	$6.00
16	cows	1,041	2.62½
14	extra steers	1,307	6.50
22	stock steers	905	3.75
18	cows	962	3.50
18	stockers	903	3.25
15	stockers	943	3.87½
21	stockers	929	3.60
17	medium steers	1,179	5.00
18	cows	1,035	3.50
22	butchers' stock	905	3.75
16	stockers	922	3.50
18	stockers	882	3.40
19	stockers	952	3.40
16	cows	1,113	3.00

HOGS—The hog trade opened very quiet this morning, and continued so during the greater part of the day. In fact there was no animation in the market until near the close, when—prices having been lowered to meet their views—packers took hold with considerable spirit. The opening sales were effected at $4.40@4.60, which was the closing range of yesterday, but by noon prices had settled down to $4.30@4.50, and at the close to $4.25@4.45, making a reduction of 15c per 100 lbs. The receipts were large, reaching 15,816, and making a total for the week of 42,336. About 8,000 remained unsold, and the market closed weak.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
98	288	$4.40	44	356	$4.40	44	325	$4.45
122	214	4.40	119	220	4.40	42	312	4.50
43	272	4.50	53	271	4.40	42	315	4.40
63	241	4.50	48	302	4.40	56	201	4.45
78	233	4.40	42	371	4.45	48	304	4.45
51	306	4.40	51	302	4.60	50	201	4.40
56	350	4.30	49	304	4.60	36	244	4.40
50	353	4.30	58	232	4.55	59	271	4.40
92	382	4.40	70	212	4.65	52	270	4.40
47	327	4.40	88	212	4.50	50	324	4.40
43	220	4.40	85	348	4.45	44	354	4.45
49	268	4.45	99	336	4.40	63	226	4.50
69	239	4.45	53	300	4.40	193	292	4.40
52	295	4.40	114	295	4.45	50	314	4.35
49	258	4.40						

SHEEP—The supply on sale to-day was larger than on either of the preceding days of the week, but the demand was better, and prices were tolerably well sustained. The offerings embraced a few good droves, but these were the exception, the supply being mainly composed of common and medium qualities. We continue to quote common at $4.00@3.25; medium at $3.50@3.75, and good to choice at $4.00@4.50.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 7.

Vessels were in fair demand to-day, and rates still showed a tendency to decline, closing as follows:

QUOTABLE.

Manistee	$5.00@
Muskegon	4.00@
Green Bay	5.50@5.75
Whitehall	4.75@5.00
Oconto	4.50@5.00
Grand River	3.75@4.00
Menominee	4.00@4.50
Ludington	4.75@
Pentwater	4.00@4.50
Grand Haven	3.75@4.00
Alpena	5.00@
Two Rivers	3.50@4.00
Suamico	6.00@

The receipts and shipments for the last 24 hours, ending at 7 o'clock this morning, were as follows:

	Receipts.	*Shipments.*
Lumber, m	4,498	1,012
Shingles, m	1,945	787
Lath, m	480	83

Corresponding figures same date last year:

	Receipts.	*Shipments.*
Lumber, m	4,393	1,302
Shingles, m	2,734	1,762
Lath, m	545	263

AT THE YARDS—A fair business was done at the yards to-day. Quite a number of buyers were in attendance, and the movement on both local and country account was satisfactory. During this week the prevalance of the Febriquobronchiatis interfered materially with deliveries. The stocks were light as compared with past seasons. Prices were firm, as follows:

First and second clear	$48.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	39.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@43.00
First and second clear siding, together	24.00
Common siding	20.00@22.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@33.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	37.00@39.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	32.00@35.00
Common boards	15.00@16.00

Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	[illegible]
Fencing	[illegible]
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	[illegible]
Timber—sawed, 12 to 16 feet	[illegible]
Shingles—sawed A ℔ m	[illegible]
Pickets, square	[illegible]
Pickets, flat	[illegible]
Cedar posts, split	[illegible]
Cedar posts, round	[illegible]
Lath	[illegible]

ON TRACK—Shingles were in fair demand at the annexed unchanged prices:

No. 1 sawed	[illegible]
A or Star	[illegible]

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD—The trade at the hardwood yards has been very good the past few days, chiefly for black walnut and ash flooring being chiefly in demand, for which remained firm at $25.00@75.00; walnut, and $30.00@40.00 for ash. Prices were nominally unchanged, as follows:

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	[illegible]
Black walnut	[illegible]
Maple	[illegible]
Ash (dry)	[illegible]
Butternut	[illegible]
Counter tops (select)	[illegible]
Flooring, 6 in. grooved and matched	[illegible]
Axels	[illegible]
Wagon poles (each)	[illegible]
Hickory	[illegible]

WHITEWOOD—The whitewood trade is very active now. Prices remained firm, as follows:

WHITEWOOD.

Box boards	[illegible]
Common	[illegible]
Clear	[illegible]
Culls	[illegible]

LUMBER AFLOAT—A dull and unsatisfactory day was experienced in the wholesale lumber market. The receipts were very small, only a few lumber laden crafts having arrived to-day. Buyers were very backward in making their appearance at the Lumber Exchange, and the market was weak and declining. Prices ranged from 15 to 30c on common boards, strips, joists, and scantling. The market for choice mill lumber was fair and remained firm at $16.00. Shingles still remained firm at published rates. Probably half a dozen cargoes changed hands, but none were recorded on the sales-book furnished at the Exchange for that purpose. Prices closed firm as follows:

Good to choice mill-run lumber	[illegible]
Common strips and boards	[illegible]
Common mixed lumber	[illegible]
Joist and scantling	[illegible]
Shingles	[illegible]
Lath	[illegible]
Pickets	[illegible]

LUMBER TRANSPORTATION.

We clip the following from the Bay City (Mich.) *Lumberman's Gazette*, in regard to means of lumber transportation in that State:

"There seems to be a great lack of means of transportation throughout the lumbering portions of the entire State. Lumber is accumulating upon our docks for lack of vessels to carry it, and the owners of mills in the interior along the lines of the different railroads experience great inconvenience from the inability of the railroad companies to supply them with the requisite means of transportation. It is estimated that the capacities of the different mills along the line of the G. R. & I. R. R., from Rockford to Big Rapids, is 131,000,000 feet of lumber, and 225,000,000 shingles. Also, that the stock which will have to be held over until another season, but which should be shipped immediately, is 45,000,000 feet of lumber and 22,550,000 shingles.

"A meeting of lumbermen has been held at Grand Rapids, to urge upon the officers of the G. R. & I. R. R. the urgent need of greater facilities for shipping. It is to be hoped that by another season the rapid growth of railroads all over the State will remedy this serious evil, and give to the lumbermen all the facilities necessary for their increasing wants."

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.

Schr John Tibbetts, Muskegon, 130 m lumber, 12 m lath.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop Wm. M. Tweed, Buffalo, 874 bars railroad iron, 2,032 brls salt.
Prop Wm. M. Tweed, Cleveland, sundries.
Schr J. P. Ward, White Lake, 100 m lumber.
Schr Pandora, Kingston, 300 tons pig iron, 2,340 bars railroad iron.
Schr John Muir, Buffalo, 500 tons coal.
Schr B. F. Wade, 150 m lumber.
Barge D. L. Filer, Menominee, 350 m lumber.
Bark Peshtigo, Green Bay, 300 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Schr W. H. Willard, Muskegon, 100 m lumber.
Schr C. L. Johnston, Menominee, 196 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Schr Oneida, Bay City, 200 m lumber.
Schr Kate Kelley, Oswego, 2,300 brls salt.
Schr Montcalm, Oswego, 460 tons salt.
Schr Dawn, White Lake, 80 m lumber, 18 m lath.
Schr R. B. King, McCarthy's Pier, 75 cords wood.
Schr G. R. Purington, White Lake, 130 m lumber.
Schr Geo. L. Wrenn, Little Lodus, 300 tons coal.
Schr John B. Mott, Oswego, 500 tons coal.
Schr Montauk, Buffalo, 550 tons coal.
Schr Knights Templar, Oswego, 2,500 brls salt.
Schr A. J. Mowry, Hamlin, 175 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Barge F. M. Tyson, Menominee, 400 m lumber.
Barge Eva Robinson, Menominee, 400 m lumber.
Schr Russian, Buffalo, 400 tons coal.
Schr Antares, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Scow Orion, 80 m lumber.
Scow Marion Dixon, Portage Pier, 85 m lumber.

CLEARED.

Prop Norman, Duluth, 486 bu corn, 1,823 bu oats, 34 brls flour, 34 brls tallow, 5 crates lard, and provisions, and sundries.
Schr Souvenir, Pentwater, 2,030 bu oats, and sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop Toledo, Buffalo, 8,000 bu wheat, 1,600 bu barley.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Scow Marion Dixon, Portage Lake, 500 bu oats, 100 brls flour, 35 brls beef, 28 brls pork, 2 tcs lard, 4 tcs hams, and sundries.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

Lower; quotable at 15c for wheat and 14c for corn to Buffalo. New England rates unchanged; 37c on corn to Boston. Charters reported were: To Buffalo—Prop Antelope, and barges Chapin and Ketchum, and schr Portch, wheat at 15c; schr A. Mosher, corn on p t; prop Cuba, barley at 14c. To Goodrich—Schr Winnie Wing. To Buffalo—prop Japan, corn at 11c. Total capacity, 90,000 bu wheat, and 30,000 bu corn.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 5.—Grain freights have again advanced 1c. We note the charters of the schrs E. A. Nicholson and Penokee at 16c to Buffalo. To Oswego the rate is nominally 19c.

LUMBER RATES—The following are the present rates of freight on lumber: Manistee, $4.50; Ludington, $4.75; Pentwater, $4.50; Menominee, $4.50; Muskegon, $3.50@3.75; Whitehall, $4.00; Grand River, $3.50@3.75; Oconto, $5.50.

TRANSFERRED FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER.

Scow Cousin Mary, from J. T. Danielson to Andrew Wilson, $200, one-third.
Scow Cousin Mary, from Frederick Sedgwick to Andrew Wilson, $433, one-sixth.
Scow Cousin Mary, from Mary Ann Wilson to Frederick Sdegwick, $1,700, two-thirds.
Schr Emma, from James Frost and A. Muller to Patrick Hanley, $750, all.
Canalboat Erwin, from Maria Allison and F. Allison to David H. Lincoln, one-half.
Schr Guide, from Samuel Whitney, administrator, to William Smith, $400, one-fourth.
Canalboat Gold Rod, from Mary Field to Henry Clark, $1,000, all.
Schr C. Harrison, from Dalla P. Monroe to Andrew Dalton, $4,200, all.
Canalboat Industry, from Frank Hopkins to G. W. Carpenter and L. E. Sawyer, $750, one-half.
Steam barge Monitor, from George Hannah and N. Hale to G. B. Van Patten et al, $7,000, all.
Canalboat Morning Light, from Ira Nelson to John Welsh, $800, one-half.
Canalboat Morning Light, from John Welsh to J. J. Skeeler and H. H. Skeeler, $800, one-half.
Canalboat Onondaga, from E. R. Booth to George Smedeley and H. Smedeley, $1,000, all.
Canalboat Stars and Stripes, from W. P. Harris & Co. to E. G. Eastman, $1,200, all.

MARINE ITEMS.

—Wind from the west; light. Weather clear.

—Seamen's wages firm at $3.00.

—The Kingston *Whig* states that the Brunswick has been raised from her sunken position in the Williams' Canal, by the aid of her own pumps, and is now on her way to Montreal.

—The brig Lafayette Cook, a Canadian vessel, laden with coal, was driven ashore a day or two since near Port Stanley, on Lake Erie. She was built at St. Catherines by Shickaluna, has been 21 years in service, and is 283 tons burden. She is owned by Parsons, of Kingston, classes B 1, and her value is $5,000.

—A few days ago a propeller ran her nose out of the channel near the turn, about opposite the elevator, and before she was extracated her wheel had worked up a bar across the channel, leaving only 13 feet there. On Friday the Inter-Ocean, drawing 13 feet 6 inches on an even keel, grounded on this bar and was immovable. She was there on Saturday, and the river tug Dawson, which had brought her from Chicago, cleared her own main deck of fuel so as to act as lighter in relieving the Inter-Ocean of sufficient of her cargo to allow her to float. On Friday, the Negaunee, entering with a load of iron ore, in attempting to pass the Inter-Ocean, struck the same bar and stuck there. While the two were alongside, the tug Dorr, Captain Burke, took the large new schooner Kate Winslow, loaded with anthracite coal, safely past them; rather a risky job, but one that showed pretty thorough knowledge of the channel by the pilot, and the necessary confidence in the use of his knowledge. The Dragon, Captain Downs, succeeded in releasing the Negaunee in about an hour after she struck on the bar. The bar is said to be but a few feet across.—*Erie Dispatch, Nov. 4.*

ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

Annual Meeting of the Members Yesterday Afternoon.

Report of the President and Secretary—Financial Condition of the Academy.

The annual meeting of the Chicago Academy of Design was held yesterday afternoon in the club room of the Gardner House. About twenty members were present. The President, Mr. Ford, occupied the chair, and Mr. J. ... officiated as Secretary. The minutes of the last annual meeting, held Nov. 2, 1871, were read and approved.

The annual report of President Ford was submitted. It refers to the paralyzing effects of the fire upon art matters, and the scattering ... to various parts for the same reason. ... part of the Academy pictures, saved ... of the fire, have been recovered, ... are now missing. Chicago artists ... are soliciting contributions of works for the Academy, with an excellent prospect of success. Various propositions have been received, looking to the providing of suitable quarters for the Academy. A valuable donation from W. ... is acknowledged, consisting of a copy of the ... relief at the Acropolis in Athens. The report was ordered to be placed upon file.

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The meeting then adjourned.

RUINED BY WAR.

A Picture of Desolation and Desertion.

Correspondence of the New York Herald.

The City of Metz in its brightest days must have been an unlucky town, smothered over with forts and ditches and all the elaborate mechanism of engineering art. The great Vauban accomplished these results in Louis' days, when that King was doing a little stealing on his own account and was anxious to protect his acquisition. With a few miles of its gates the great battle of Gravelotte was fought, where Prussia burst the French army asunder, driving one fragment, under Bazaine, into Metz, to starvation and surrender; the other fragment, under MacMahon, up into Sedan, to surrender with its Emperor at the head. Gravelotte looks very calm and fruitful this autumn morning, and shows no trace of the bloody strife of two years ago. The fields are rich with corn and hops and vines, and the laugh of the harvesters is heard where the cannon sounded upon that dreadful day. As your correspondent passed down the road on which the King of Prussia advanced, looking over the rolling, hilly plain, thinking of old thoughts, there came a group which would have been made into a fine picture by the hand of Teniers. A donkey, with a ribbon on his head and his neck by way of encouragement, was steadily pulling a small, rude cart. This was loaded with baskets of ripe grapes. In one of them, cunningly protected from self-destruction by an ingenious arrangement of baskets, was a wide-eyed infant, just old enough to look about, not knowing what the demonstrations meant, and its eyes firmly fixed on its mother, who came plodding behind, clapping her hands and singing nursery rhymes. An old man, with a staff, marshalled the group with much respect, thinking, no doubt, of sadder things than grapes and wines. Then came a straggling procession of boys and girls, the boys from twelve to five—with ruddy, rosy faces, smeared with grape juice. They were shouting, laughing, hurrying home to the feast with their harvest burdens. The men had gone. The head of the family was gone. The vintage could only be gathered by women and children. The old man and the infant only remained. This was a first glimpse of the new aspect of affairs in Alsace and Lorraine. It seemed odd that this trophy of German rule should make itself manifest on the famous field of the Gravelotte. Now and then came a group of sager, striding youths marching towards the frontier or to some railway station; youths and middle-aged men, occasionally met in the train with children in their arms, bound for France, and we thought of what was wrote of those wanderers of Israel when they were driven out of the Holy Land:—

> And we must wander witheringly,
> In other lands to die—
> And where our fathers' ashes be
> Our own can never lie.

We have said, Metz could never at best have been a lovely town, and it is to-day a picture of distress and despair. In other days it lived by its garrison. It had military school and a ... not a pleasing variety of pedlers, and traders and tradesmen of many nations. Many of these, ... who were the first to go, for the exodus began shortly after the German occupation. The Germans patronized their own ... and had no occasion for French sutlers ... from the Orient. When the period of decision between France and Prussia came, the way in a panic, and thousands swarmed out of its gates. At least two-thirds of the ... have gone, and Metz looks as if ... with a pestilence—a sort of city laid out for funeral, and a Prussian army as ... over the remains. In addition to ... passenger trains running to Nancy ... last few days of September five extra ... the city daily with emigrating inhabitants ... scenes in the railway depot showed ... crowding, and anxiety, and disturbance ... Mayor's Day in London, or a Fourth of July in City Hall Park. A railway official told our correspondent that on one day ... from his depot alone. They have gone over the country to Nancy, Luneville, ... Lyons—some to Rheims and Epernay ... to work in the champagne harvest— ... Paris. In cities where the Prussians ... occupation they would not permit the ... to remain, especially the young men fit for the army, but drove them on beyond ... With these they were always severe. ... young man, upon accepting the option ... would be compelled to enter the ... army. So they left for France. In ... where there were seventeen young ... remained; of these two one was ... had no means of leaving. And ... quarter, without any exception—except a few communes near the Rhine ... correspondents bring corroborating reports ... thirty along they estimate the ... departed as 50,000 souls. ... informed that Metz is "literally ... difficult to make you feel how exhausted it is. The Rue des Jardins ... boasted forty stores, has five ... estimated that two stores out of ... whole town are closed. Most of ... tobacco and Bremen cigars; ... German beer saloons. Some ... inform you that they are ... business," and wherever ... houses for sale or to let. And

Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under...
Fencing...
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet...
Timber—sawed, 12 to 16 feet...
Shingles—sawed A...
Pickets, square...
Pickets, flat...
Cedar posts, split...
Cedar posts, round...
Lath...

ON TRACK—Shingles were in fair demand at the annexed unchanged prices:
No. 1 sawed...
A or Star...
Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.
Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.
Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD—The trade at the hardwood yards has been very good the past few days, black walnut and ash flooring being chiefly called for, which remained firm at $25.00@75.00 for walnut, and $30.00@40.00 for ash. Prices were nominally unchanged, as follows:

HARDWOOD.
Oak (dry)...
Black walnut...
Maple...
Ash (dry)...
Butternut...
Counter tops (select)...
Flooring, 6 in. grooved and matched...
Axles...
Wagon poles (each)...
Hickory...

WHITEWOOD—The whitewood trade is very active now. Prices remained firm, as follows:

WHITEWOOD.
Box boards...
Common...
Clear...
Culls...

LUMBER AFLOAT—A dull and unsatisfactory day was experienced in the wholesale lumber market. The receipts were very small, only a few lumber laden crafts having arrived, and buyers were very backward in making their appearance at the Lumber Exchange, and the market was weak and declining. Prices declined from 15 to 30c on common boards, strips, joists, and scantling. The market for choice mill run was fair and remained firm at $16.00@18.00. Shingles still remained firm at published prices. Probably half a dozen cargoes changed hands, but none were recorded on the sales-book furnished at the Exchange for that purpose. Prices closed firm as follows:
Good to choice mill-run lumber...
Common strips and boards...
Common mixed lumber...
Joist and scantling...
Shingles...
Lath...
Pickets...

LUMBER TRANSPORTATION.

We clip the following from the Bay City (Mich.) *Lumberman's Gazette*, in regard to the means of lumber transportation in that State:

"There seems to be a great lack of means of transportation throughout the lumbering portions of the entire State. Lumber is accumulating upon our docks for lack of vessels to move it, and the owners of mills in the interior along the lines of the different railroads experience great inconvenience from the inability of the railroad companies to supply them with the requisite means of transportation. It is estimated that the capacities of the different mills along the line of the G. R. & I. R. R., from Rockford to Big Rapids, is 131,000,000 feet of lumber, and 225,000,000 shingles. Also, that the stock which will have to be held over until another season, but which should be shipped immediately, is 45,000,000 feet of lumber and 350,000 shingles.

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PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED...Nov. 7.

John Tibbetts, Muskegon, 150 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Wm. M. Tweed, Buffalo, 976 bars railroad iron, 2,032 brls salt.
Wm. M. Tweed, Cleveland, sundries.
J. P. Ward, White Lake, 100 m lumber.
Pandora, Kingston, 300 tons pig iron, 2,346 bars railroad iron.
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B. F. Wade, 150 m lumber.
D. L. Filer, Menominee, 360 m lumber.
Peshtigo, Green Bay, 360 m lumber, 48 m lath.
W. H. Willard, Muskegon, 100 m lumber.
C. L. Johnston, Menominee, 190 m lumber, 90 m lath.
Oneida, Bay City, 200 m lumber.
Kate Kelley, Oswego, 2,300 brls salt.
Montcalm, Oswego, 460 tons salt.
Dawn, White Lake, 80 m lumber, 18 m lath.
R. B. King, McCarthy's Pier, 75 cords wood.
G. E. Purington, White Lake, 130 m lumber.
Geo. L. Wrenn, Little Lodus, 396 tons coal.
John R. Mott, Oswego, 580 tons coal.
Montauk, Buffalo, 550 tons coal.
Knights Templar, Oswego, 2,500 brls salt.
J. Mowry, Hamlin, 175 m lumber, 18 m lath.
E. M. Tyson, Menominee, 400 m lumber.
Eva Robinson, Menominee, 400 m lumber.
Russian, Buffalo, 400 tons coal.
Antares, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Orion, 80 m lumber.
Marion Dixon, Portage Pier, 65 m lumber.

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> And where our fathers' ashes be
> Our own can never lie.

We have said, Metz could never at best have been a lovely town, and it is to-day a picture of sadness and despair. In other days it lived upon its garrison. It had military school and a garrison, not a pleasing variety of pedlers, and traders and tradesmen of many nations. Many were Hebrews, who were the first to go, for when began shortly after the German occupation. The Germans patronized their own people, and had no occasion for French sutlers or dealers from the Orient. When the period for the decision between France and Prussia came, all was in a panic, and thousands swarmed out of the gates. At least two-thirds of the population have gone, and Metz looks as if visited with a pestilence—a sort of city laid out for the funeral, and a Prussian army as mourners over the remains. In addition to the regular passenger trains running to Nancy during the last few days of September five extra trains left the city daily with emigrating inhabitants. The scenes in the railway depot showed the misery, the feeling, and anxiety, and disturbance of a Derby Day in London, or a Fourth of July in the City Hall Park. A railway official told our correspondent that on one day 10,000 left from his depot alone. They have gone into the country to Nancy, Luneville, Paris, Lyons—some to Rheims and Epernay, to work in the champagne harvest—some to Paris. In cities where the Prussians gave the option they would not permit the people to remain, especially the young men fit for the army, but drove them on beyond the lines. With those they were always severe. Young men, upon accepting the option, would be compelled to enter the army. So they left for France. In one village where there were seventeen young men, one remained; of those two one was ill and had no means of leaving. And another quarter, without any exception—except a few communes near the Rhine—the emigrants bring corroborating reports. From thirty alone they estimate the number who departed as 50,000 souls.

We are informed that Metz is "literally ... difficult to make you feel how exhausted it is. The Rue des Jardins, which boasted forty stores, has five ... It is estimated that two stores out of the whole town are closed. Most of ... are tobacco and Bremen cigars; ... German beer saloons. Some ... inform you that they are ... the business," and wherever ... houses for sale or to let. And yet, as if in ironical comment upon the events of the day, there was great joy in Metz the evening your correspondent was there. It was an anniversary of something, and the German garrison were celebrating it in a grand banquet. While the conquered were hurrying to the frontier, the conquerors were celebrating themselves with eating and feasting and music.

One circumstance that fills the Prussian mind with anger is that most of those who have left Metz, especially from the farm lands around, have been in receipt of large sums of money from the Prussian treasury. The war, Gravelotte, and other transactions of that nature desolated the country and swept away all living things—crops, and grain, and homesteads, and all means of life. And Prussia, meaning to be kind to the sufferers, and reconcile them to the new rule, paid them large indemnities. In some cases more money was paid than the farmer had ever seen before; more than his whole farm was worth. These simple-minded agriculturists took the honest King's money and immediately declared for France. The thought, therefore, that Prussia is really paying the expenses of a good part of the emigration, that the ungrateful Frenchmen are really crossing into France with the King's money in their pockets, gives the Pickelhaubers deep anger, and may account for their rudeness to the exiles. "They take the Kaiser's money," says Pickelhauber, rudely, "and then run away." "Yes," says the Frenchman; "why don't you let us stay? We want to stay, and be Frenchman. Look at Paris. All the Germans who left there during the war to fight France are returning, and we don't say, either be Frenchmen or leave Paris. They stay, and become rich; and yet we are not allowed to remain here, where we were born, without telling a lie and saying we are German. How is that?" "Oh, that," says Pickelhauber, "is quite a different matter."

From this unlovely military town of Metz, which must henceforth be a garrison, we sweep down to Mulhouse, the Lowell or Manchester of Alsace, close to the Swiss frontier, the largest town in Alsace after Strasburg—not an old town, as towns go in these countries, but of sudden growth like all manufacturing centers. In 1800 it had 6,000 inhabitants. At the time of the war there were 50,000, a proportion of increase that you see in few towns in Europe. This is the centre of the cotton industry; around it is a beehive of towns as industrious and enterprising as Lowell, and Lawrence, and Lynn. You can fancy how much it has grown when you know that thirty years ago there were 200,000 spindles, reaching 1,000,000 in 1852, 2,000,000 when the war came—2,000,000 of spindles and 40,000 looms! Your lady readers have no doubt heard of the calico and jaconet of Alsace, its beauty and usefulness. There are forty manufactories which do this work, making annually 50,000,000 yards, valued at $12,000,000. Here, also, are the model factories of the world, proprietors renowned for their efforts to insure the comfort and efficiency of the employes. For, in addition to cotton there are manufactories of porcelain and paper, and other useful articles. Well, annexation has fallen like a blight upon it all. Many mills are closed for the want of skilled workmen. Others are being removed to Paris; still more to Switzerland, where convenient water-streams may be had—proprietors, manufacturers, and families, with their money, and machinery, and business, crossing the frontier and this may be said of Colmar, the next city in importance, peopled with 35,000 souls—called, for some reason I know not, "The Athens of Alsace,"—a quiet, old-fashioned place, where pensioners and retired heroes live. The young men have fled; nor do they fly with pleasant thoughts. A lady, born in Carlsruhe, wife of a Colmar exile, was sitting at the table d'hote in Nancy. "Ah!" said an acquaintance, "have you been in Baden lately?" "What do you take me for?" was the angry reply. "I never want to see those brutes again. This, my son, now 13, must one day avenge the wrongs of France, and I mean to make him a military man."

PERSONAL.

The late Hon. John A Griswold's life was insured for $26,000.

—Governor English is said to be the person who has just promised the New Haven County bar a $10,000 law library.

—The Rev. Mr. Hatch, pastor of the Unitarian Church in Westboro', Mass., has accepted a call from Sacramento, Cal.

—John F. Duncombe has been appointed attorney for the Des Moines Valley Railroad.

—Two Austrian Ministers, Counts Chatek and Vitzthum, are about to exchange places, the former going to Madrid and the latter to Brussels.

—Miss Lizzie Perry, daughter of the Hon. Aaron F. Perry, was married, at Cincinnati, Tuesday, to Mr. Herman Groesbeck, son of the Hon. William S. Groesbeck.

—James E. Murdoch leaves Cincinnati in a few days to fulfil his Eastern engagements, which will occupy the entire winter.

—Major H. H. Mayo, of Rock Island, has fallen heir to $150,000 by the death of his uncle and god-father, the Rev. Henry Brown, of Norfolkshire, England.

—The House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church has elected the Rev. John G. Auer, Missionary Bishop of Cape Palmas and parts adjacent, on the African coast, and the Rev. William H. Hare, Missionary Bishop of Niobrara, the Indian Bishopric created at the session of the General Convention held at Baltimore in October, 1871.

—It appears from the resignation of Hon. Warren Lovell, of Gilford, N. H., dated Oct. 1, 1872, addressed to the Governor and Council, that for nearly thirty-four years he has discharged the duties of Judge of Probate in Strafford and Belknap Counties, without failing in any case to attend the appointed sessions of the Court.

—The return of M. Paulus, the well-known leader of the band of the French Garde Republicaine, to this country, with a new musical organization for an extensive concert tour, is announced. M. Paulus was to receive his retirement on pension next year, as he would then have served thirty years in the army; but we understand that his retirement will be advanced by several months, in view of his past valuable services, to enable him to winter in this country.

—The Emperor Wilhelm has just decorated with the "Cross of Merit of Women," Madame Schmidt and Mademoiselle Batillard, citizens of Alsace. The ladies just honored by his German Majesty received the attention for their services in nursing the wounded soldiers for both the French and German armies.

—Baron A. de Beaulieu, the Belgian Minister at the English Court of St. James, died suddenly on the 11th ult., at his residence in London. He was about 66 years of age at the time of his decease. He has represented his country successively at Berlin, Stockholm, Frankfort, Washington, and The Hague, being accredited in 1869 to the Court of St. James, where he has since continued to represent it.

—Mr. Beecher gives some advice to those who write letters to busy people: "First—Don't write at all. Second—When you can't help it, write sharp, short, and legible. Third—When you write on your own business, pay for the answer. Fourth—When you want money, don't begin with piety or flattery. Beg first and be pious afterwards. Fifth—Don't beg of any one with whom you are not acquainted. Die, but don't beg."

—The suit of Lord Wentworth, the grandson of Lord Byron, for divorce from his wife, is looming up in the immediate future, and promises to fill again the newspapers with miserable gossip. At first the notice inserted by Lord Wentworth in the papers announcing that Lady Wentworth had left him, and that he would not be responsible for her debts, was looked upon as an outbreak of irritation characteristic of the Byron family, and a number of friends of the parties started forward with the hope of effecting a reconciliation. But the affair turns out to be more serious. Lady Wentworth is charged with marital infidelity, and two co-respondents will probably appear in the case—Captain Buscarlet and a Spanish gentleman named Senor de Argyas, with both of whom she is charged with having been on terms of undue familiarity. It is understood that the charges are vehemently denied, and will be strenuously resisted.

De Villemessant's Vengeance.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* says: "I remember chronicling as a Parisian event the death, in the Lariboisiere Hospital, of Dinochau, the restaurateur of the Rue Navarin (Quartier Breda), who gave more credit to the 'Bohemian' class of society in Paris than any Boniface that was ever heard of. For long years young authors, dramatists, actors, singers, and journalists dined at Dinochau's cheap, but very good table d'hote, and paid when they liked, which very frequently was not at all. The *Figaro*, to annoy a political enemy, has lately been in the habit of publishing his name as a debtor to the estate of Dinochau, with the precise figure in francs and centimes of the sum which he owed. Resentful letters have been written to the *Figaro*, complaining of the indelicacy of mentioning names, and at the same time insinuating in a general way that M. Dinochau's books were not always correct. However, yesterday, such of the debts as have not been paid—and a good many have been paid for fear of publicity—were put up for sale at the auction mart. The amount advertised in the bill of sale was 107,548f 12c, and the upset price was fixed as low as 2,000f. After a 'spirited competition,' the lot was knocked down for 4,350f, and, lo and behold! the purchaser turns out to be M. de Villemessant, the proprietor of the *Figaro*, who at this cheap rate has thus obtained the whip-hand over a number of people very much afraid of him. He announces, however, in the *Figaro*, that he means to make a magnanimous use of his eccentric purchase. Recollecting the follies of his own hot youth, and considering that many of Dinochau's debtors contributed to the success of the *Figaro* when they were young men, it is his intention not to put in suit any one of the bills which he has bought, but to consign them to a pigeon-hole, where they may be buried in undisturbed dust, subject only to this understanding, that if among Dinochau's debtors there should be any virtuous Republicans too proud to be under an obligation to *Figaro*, they may, if they please, pay the uttermost farthing and get a receipt in full. I should not at all wonder if, after this taunt, M. de Villemessant's purchase should turn out a good speculation, and that he will see his money again with usury, besides a good deal of fun into the bargain."

Open Air Osculation in Oregon.

From the Portland Oregonian.

Among the people of the Orient, and other nations of the globe, the custom of saluting with a kiss was, and is still, practiced. Should two or three friends meet, either in private or on the crowded streets or highways, they "passed the time of day" by a cordial grasp of the hand and a union of the lips. In this country the custom of kissing has not become obsolete, but is practiced under somewhat different circumstances. In American society the practice of kissing is but rarely indulged in by old people. By a sort of tacit conventionality, society assigns this agreeable task to the younger members, who generally assume its duties and responsibilities with fear and trembling, but invariably with pleasure. We were forcibly reminded of the subject of kissing, yesterday, by a "little circumstance" which transpired up Washington street, near Park. The principal actors were a male and female; both were young; the gentleman not particularly handsome, but "passable;" the lady quite pretty. Both were walking in the same direction; lady leaning confidingly and fondly on the arm of the escort. Suddenly both stopped, as if moved by a common impulse. With a careful but unsteady hand, the gentleman removed the veil from the lady's face, and he then and there, on the open street, in broad daylight, at the hour of high noon, in the eyes of a Christian world, and without any malice aforethought, deliberately impressed a smacking kiss on the lips of the guileless maiden, who smiled and smiled again, but was no villain. The gentleman liked the first kiss so well that he took two more, sandwiching each with a hasty, sheepish glance around to see if any one was looking at him. But he was seen. The first kiss, which resounded like the popping of a champagne cork, attracted the attention of the inmates of a certain private boarding-house hard by, who, with one accord, rushed pell-mell to the window, just in time to see the chap take the two last "buses." It was a mean trick for the inmates to do so, but, alas for human weakness and curiosity. They "larfed" a tremendous "larf," so loud that the couple looked up to the window and knew that "other eyes" than their own had witnessed their little *tete-a-tete*. They left that locality, and haven't been seen since. Kissing on the street is pleasant exercise, but is is sometimes attended with a little embarrassment to the parties.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The Sherman House certifies to the superiority and uniformity of Burnett's Superior Flavoring Extracts. Sold everywhere.

To Consumptives.—Many have been happy to give their testimony in favor of the use of "Wilbor's Pure Cod Liver Oil and Lime." Experience has proved it to be a valuable remedy for Consumption, Asthma, Diptheria, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. Manufactured only by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, 166 Court-st., Boston. Sold by all druggists generally.

Twenty Years Younger.—To say that hundreds of maids, wives, and widows look twenty years younger than they are in consequence of the complexional freshness derived from the use of HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM, is simply to state an absolute fact, which might be promptly verified by direct evidence, if ladies were as willing to tell their secrets as to profit by the means of making themselves lovely. Nature sometimes, but very rarely, crowns the charm of perfect features with a complexion of exquisite clearness; but even then time soon begins to make inroads upon the velvet cheek, the lily white brow, the ivory bust, the rounded arm. To preserve the "glory of woman" unblemished, even after the meridian of life has been passed, it is only necessary to use daily this cooling, healthful vegetable preparation.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—320 ACRES FIRST-CLASS PINE-TIMBERED land; would exchange for stock of goods; drugs preferred. Address S. B. WEST, 1351 State-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—HOUSE—FOR CASH—THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to purchase a house on South Side, between Twenty-second and Thirty-first-sts., for about $6,000 or less cash. Will only buy at a bargain. Address E 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE!—ONE OR TWO houses and lots on the West Side, between Harrison and Madison-sts., and east of Ashland-av.; price from $3,000 to $5,000. LABELLE & BOWEN, 203 South Halsted-st., corner of Harrison.

WANTED—A GOOD PIECE OF BUSINESS PROPERTY, centrally located, worth from $15,000 to $50,000. J. H. KEELER, 146 Clark-st., corner Madison.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND LOT ON THE WEST Side, for a customer, worth $2,000 to $3,000. IRA BROWN, 146 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO BUY—A SMALL, COMFORTABLE house with a little land adjoining, and some fruit, within 50, 75, or 100 miles of Chicago, and not over 1 mile from a railroad station; in vicinity of lake shore preferred. Price must not exceed $800, which will be cash. Address CONN, 678 West Monroe-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,500 CAPITAL, IN a publishing and printing house. Well established and centrally located, and doing an excellent and steadily increasing business. Must be an energetic and wide-awake man. Best references given and required. Reason for seeking a partner, too much business for one man. Address PRINTER, care of Chandler's Advertising Agency, 124 South Clark-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $6,000 TO $12,000 cash, to immediately take the interest of a retiring partner in a well-established flour and grain order and receiving commission business and now paying $1,000 to $1,200 per month to an active, careful man; this is a rare chance. Address O 48, Tribune office. References given and required.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN ESTABLISHED fancy dry goods store to assist in extending the business; capital, $500 to $1,500. Give reference, age, and nationality. Address M 57, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—FOR OFFICE BUSINESS, with $500 to $1,000; can secure an interest in a valuable patent, that will realize $20,000 to $50,000 per annum. A rare chance for a lady or gentleman to make a fortune and a name that will ring throughout the land, on a small capital. Model can be seen and particulars had by calling on H. THOMPSON, inventor of patent lever sulkies, submarine telescopic lantern, etc., 364 Archer-av. Call after 3 o'clock p. m.

PARTNER WANTED—FOR A NEWLY-INVENTED bridge safety gate, by A. STEMPEL, 7 West Randolph-st., front room up stairs.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A VERY PROFITABLE business, established five years; a good chance for the right man; capital required, from $1,000 to $1,500. Address for interview ABRAM FREDERICKS, 109 West Madison-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH ABOUT $5,000, TO connect himself as an active or silent member of the firm, now doing a paying manufacturing business, well established. Object, to extend and increase our business facilities. References given and required. Address P, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—TO BUY ONE-HALF INTEREST in a good-paying billiard room, and take entire charge of the same. Must have some money. Address, giving place for interview, S 85, Tribune Branch office.

SEWING MACHINES.

BEFORE PURCHASING YOUR FAMILY SEWING-machine don't fail to examine the late Grover & Baker. Office 150 State-st.

DOMESTIC—THE LIGHT AND EASY-RUNNING Domestic Sewing Machine; sold on monthly payments. Office, 207 South Halsted-st. Open evenings.

FOR SALE—A WILCOX & GIBBS SEWING MAchine, used only one month; cost $60; will sell for $30, and give tucker; in perfect order. Call, 259 West Sixteenth.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICE OF NICHOLS & PEARSON, 14 South Halsted-st.; machines sold or rented on easy monthly payments; work given when desired; sewing machines repaired.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 26 South Desplaines-st, and 167 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold on easy monthly instalments and work given in payment if desired.

WANTED—A WEED OR OTHER GOOD SEWING machine; must be in good order and cheap. Address H 39, Tribune office.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. Work given if desired. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, main office, 338 West Madison-st.; branch, 260 Wabash-av.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw-mills, Foramon's grinding mills, corn-shellers, belting, &c. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A 40-HORSE POWER BOILER, NEARLY new, warranted to stand a cold water pressure, and perfect in every respect; fire-front, britchen, muddrum, etc., complete. Inquire at American Boiler Works, 386 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A 12-HORSE POWER PORTable engine. GRADLE & STRATZ, 62 South Jefferson-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

PARTIES WISHING TO DISPOSE OF FURNITURE and general household goods, or merchandise of any kind, will do well to apply to J. H. PIKE & CO., General Auctioneers, office 751 West Lake-st., and 55 South Carpenter.

WANTED—ABOUT $1,000 OF NEW FURNITURE, will pay in new buggy either with or without top, or in good suburban lots at low prices. Apply to J S B, 232 Lake-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SECOND-HAND EXPRESS wagon, at No. 259 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—NEW LIGHT AND HEAVY EXPRESS and delivery wagons at 259 South Canal-st.

MUSICAL.

NICHOLSON ORGAN FACTORY, 63 EAST INDIana-st. Price $50 to $300.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—11 LOTS ON TWELFTH-ST., FRONTing Douglas Park, 25x125 to 16 ft. alley. 20 lots on Chicago-av., near car shop, 25x125, 1-5 cash, balance in 5 years. 16 lots 50x125 on Humboldt boulevard and Armitage-av., supplied with Artesian well. 6 lots 50x125, Humboldt boulevard and Fullerton-av., choice corner. 6 lots on Fullerton-av., near Milwaukee-av., $800, worth $800. 14 lots on Diversy and Milwaukee-avs., 25x125; will take $225 if sold at once. 7 lots in Pook's Addition, Block 6, Section 31, 25x125; $150 each if taken soon. A number of best lots on Irving Park Boulevard. 20 lots on Fifty-third and Wallace-st. only $425; ¼ cash. A number of choice lots on Adams-st., Monroe-st., and Warren-avs. 12 lots east and west fronts on Wabash-av., between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh-sts., at low figures. 10 acres fronting Humboldt boulevard, close to Fullerton-av. 5 acres on Diversy-av., near Milwaukee-av., choice for subdivision. 8 acres on Milwaukee-av., at station of Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. Also a large number of first-class residences, principally on West Side. Other property in all parts of the city. Many fine bargains to show customers. Call on LARKIN & BENNETT, 75 South Canal-st., corner Madison-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS!—CORNER Forty-ninth-st. and Cottage Grove-av., 232 feet. Corner Forty-ninth-st. and Evans-av., 232 feet. These two fronts can be bought for $16,500, if taken at once. Third-av., Dearborn-st., front 50 feet, near Harrison-st., with two good houses, paying $1,200 rent; only $17,500. J. HENRY WEIL, Southwest corner State and Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—BY HENRY P. GEORGE, REAL ESTATE Agent, 89 Clark-st.: Lot, Pine-st., near Ohio; splendid location. Lot, LaSalle-st., near Oak; cheap. Lot, Twenty-ninth-st., near Wallace, $850. Lot, Joseph-st., near Archer-av., $800. Lot, Robey-st., near Jackson, $1,600. Lot, Frankfort-st., near Robey, $450.

FOR SALE—ON LONG TIME OR MONTHLY payments, house and lot, West Washington-st., only $3,500. HENRY P. GEORGE, 89 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 77 CLARK-ST.: 8 lots on Jackson-st., 2¼ blocks west of Western-av., 25 feet front, $800. 25 lots in Wicker Park tract, some of the most desirable lots in this beautiful subdivision. 16 lots, 25x125, on Adams and Jackson-sts., east of Oakley, cheap and on long time. 98x125, corner of Adams and Lincoln-sts. 100 feet on Jackson-st., just outside fire-limits. 2 two-story and basement houses on Robey-st., near Adams, $5,500.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT MARBLE-FRONT HOUSE, with bay-window, Prairie-av.; bargain; very easy terms. S. MEARS, 146 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED COTTAGE OF 8 ROOMS, bath-room, pantry, and closets, on leased ground, No. 1038 Indiana-av., between Twenty-second and Twenty-third sts. Apply at Barber Shop southeast corner of Twenty-Second-st. and Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—$6,000—382 WEST LAKE-ST., 20x120 feet, with 3-story 10-room dwelling. T. B. BOYD, 150 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—50 FEET FRONT ON EAST ADAMS-st, running through to Quincy-st, at a price beneath the market, on English account, by J. MASON PARKER, No. 2, Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—OUR THREE-STORY BUILDing, 20x40, suitable for livery stables or manufacturing purposes, on two and a half years cheap ground lease. GRADLE & STROTZ, 62 South Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTern-av., Campbell-av., Lexington, Polk and Taylor. To parties wishing to build, no money required for one year. Inquire of GEO. CADWELL, on premises, or at No. 125 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—BY THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 WAbash-av.; Michigan-av., marble front house, near Eighteenth-st. Indiana-av., house with lot 50x178 feet, near Twenty-sixth-st., $9,000. Hurlbut-st., house and lot northwest corner Grant-place (North Side), at a bargain, and on easy terms.

FOR SALE—SIX CHEAP LOTS ON BURNSIDE-st., east of car works, near Fiftieth-st., only $600 per lot, one-fourth cash, balance 1, 2, 3 years, at 8 per cent. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT ON TWENTY-sixth-st., only $3,000, on small payments and long time; possession at once. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—EGAN-AV.—10 LOTS ON EGAN-AV., near Halsted-st., proposes transfer house. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—75X175 FEET ON WABASH-AV., BEtween Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-sts.; also 100x125 feet on Prairie-av., near Thirty-seventh-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., 50x173 FEET, WEST front, on Wabash-av., near Thirty-fifth-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—TRINITY CHURCH LOT, 70x150 FEET, on Jackson-st., between Wabash and Michigan. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTORY LOTS—15 LOTS, 25X 128 feet each, fronting on Ogden-av, corner of Kinzie. No money required of parties who wish to improve immediately. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT BARGAIN FOR ready money. The undivided one-half interest in lot 100x100 feet on the south-west corner of St. Clair and Illinois-sts., for $5,000 cash. JOHN CULVER, 142 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT, 146 CURTIS-st., only $2,500. Lot alone is worth the money. IRA BROWN, 146 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ASHLAND-AV.—A FIRST-CLASS marble front house of 12 rooms, and 35 feet front, No. 204 Ashland-av. Immediate possession. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Building, southeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY, A TWO-story and basement brick house, with all modern improvements, on Wabash-av., near Twenty-eighth-st. N. F. MERRILL & CO., 12 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—WEST JACKSON-ST.—FRAME COTtage, house of six rooms, and lot 25 by 125 feet, on Jackson-st., near Throop. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., 100 BY 172 FEET northeast corner of Wabash-av. and Thirty-fourth-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK BOULEVARD, 100 BY 266 feet northeast corner of South Park boulevard and Thirty-seventh-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CRIPPEN-ST.—LOT 25 FEET FRONT on Crippen-st., between Wabash and Michigan. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—50x100 FEET FRONT ON Canal-st., near Adams. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—A FINE GOTHIC HOUSE of 11 rooms on Evans-av., near Forty-fifth-st. B. F. CLARKE & CO., Room 4, Oriental Building, 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT house, 10 rooms, all modern improvements, on Twenty-fifth-st., near Prairie-av., $9,000; rented to May next, $1,050 per annum. J. H. KEELER, 146 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—WEST ADAMS-ST.—4 LOTS SOUTHeast corner of Adams and Lincoln-sts. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., NEAR FOURTEENTH-st., east front, 25x170 feet, only $500 per foot; title perfect; party wall on south side. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV., NO. 93, AN ELEgant residence at $30,000. Terms, $10,000 cash, $10,000 in four equal semi-annual payments, and $10,000 in five years, with interest at 9 per cent. Apply on the premises, or to H. B. Horton, 10 North Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING LOTS—50x100 feet on Indiana-st., between Wells and Franklin; also 100x100 on Michigan-st., between Market and Kingsbury-sts.; very cheap. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, southeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—150x150 FEET FRONTING EAST ON Jefferson-st., between Randolph and Washington-sts.; 20x90 feet south side Randolph-st., between Jefferson and Desplaines. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, southeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN IF TAKEN IMMEdiately, 10 or 12 acres, free from all encumbrances, fronting on Eighty-seventh-st. Boulevard, near the woolen factory, machine shops, and South Chicago, which is to be the great manufacturing place of Chicago. Address OWNER, 139 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LAND—20 OR 40 ACRES AT Englewood, near Normal School and railroad. G. W. MILLER, 97 Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—TWO OR THREE of those beautiful cottages, just completed; small payment down, monthly payments, and long time on balance. The location is very pleasant, and the time to and from Englewood is only 30 minutes by steam-cars. HULBURD & CO., 96 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPerty, a new house and 3¼ acres land, at Hinsdale; also, a very choice 10-acre block to exchange for city property. Call at 304 State-st., 12 to 2. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—$250—ONLY $10 CASH AND $5 A month for balance, a beautiful lot at "Evanston. There are only nine left at the above price, when they will be $300. Lots at Desplaines, $100; $10 cash and $5 monthly. IRA BROWN, 146 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT AT EVANSTON, $1,000; only $300 cash, and $15 monthly until paid. IRA BROWN, 146 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE ACRES AT SOUTH ENGLEwood, at a low price, and on six years' time. Inquire at 251 and 253 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 77 CLARK-ST., A choice tract of 40 acres on Twelfth-st., near the city limits.

FOR SALE—DOUGLAS PARK—4 2-3 ACRES ON Twelfth-st., near Douglas Park. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL LOTS ON SOUTH PARK boulevard, Oakwood boulevard, and Egan-av. (Thirty-ninth-st.), just outside city limits, at low prices, and on unprecedented terms; the price is so low and the terms so easy that 15 per cent will be guaranteed for one year upon the amount invested. The property is good for 50 per cent. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—HUMBOLDT PARK—20 ACRES RUNning east on Humboldt Park. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AT OAK PARK—SEVERAL BEAUtiful residences; also vacant lots and acre property. A. T. HEMINGWAY, Room 45, Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—FOUR FIVE-ACRE BLOCKS, SOUTHeast corner of Ashland-av., and Forty-seventh-st. Easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—DOUGLAS PARK—5 OR 10 ACRES fronting Douglas Park. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CORNELL OR GRAND JUNCTION—5 or 10 acres corner of Seventy-fifth and Stony Island-av. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—AT MAYWOOD, a nice house, with large lot. Will take dry goods, hardware, or carriages as part pay. A. T. HEMINGWAY, Room 45, Central Union Block.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WILLIAM H. LOWERY, FORMERLY of 281 South Clark-st., "Pacific Billiard Parlors," will please call at No. 39 West Kinzie-st. and oblige CHARLIE.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—FOUR NEW FIVE-ROOMED COTTAGE cottages with basements, situated near the corner of Elston road and Paulina-st. Rent $16 per month. Parties living upon the West Side can reach their homes in 10 minutes, being close to the city limits depot on the Northwestern Road. Apply to J. R. BROOKMAN, 130 Twenty-second-st., or to Mr. GILBERT, Water Department, at the Board of Public Works, corner of Adams and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—AT OAK PARK—FURNISHED HOUSE—Beautiful place, excellent neighborhood. Also nice two-story house without furniture. A. T. HEMINGWAY, Room 45, Central Union Block.

TO RENT—THREE GOOD 10-ROOM HOUSES ON West Side, one furnished. T. B. BOYD, 150 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—6-ROOM COTTAGE AND BARN, Fullerton-av. 2 rooms on West Madison-st., 20x110, for light manufacturing. A store for meats and provisions on Adams-st. 8 rooms and closets corner Polk and Robey-sts. Apply to LARKIN & BENNETT, 75 South Canal-st., corner Madison, Room 4.

TO RENT—OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—a frame house and lot No. 871 Wabash-av., adjoining Avenue House, near Twenty-second-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Building, southeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—BY H. C. MOREY, 77 CLARK-ST., 3-story and basement marble front, Michigan-av., near Sixteenth-st. Furniture for sale. No. 426 Hubbard-st., 6 rooms, $30. No. 787 Kinzie-st., 6 rooms, newly papered, $25.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE CONTAINING 10 rooms. Apply between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p. m., on the premises, No. 800 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 6 ROOMS ON NORTH Side, horse railway street. Rent, $20. A. T. GALT, 77 South Dearborn-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—TWO BRICK HOUSES OF 10 ROOMS, all modern improvements, in Cottage Grove, at $30 per month. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 13 ROOMS, EITHER furnished or unfurnished; several boarders in the house would like to remain if perfectly agreeable to occupant; location Indiana-av., near Twenty-sixth-st. Address L. A. G., care Keith Bros.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS AND 3 CLOSETS NO. 56 Miller-st.; water in kitchen; $20 per month. Inquire on the premises, or No. 106 Hubbard-st., near Halsted, up-stairs.

TO RENT—A 2-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE of 11 rooms, to a party who will board present occupants, 4 or 6 in number. South Side. Address L 24, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSE AT HYDE PARK, FURNISHed, furnace, and bath-room; would sell furniture. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FIVE ROOMS AT NO. 231 NORTH Wells-st., to a family without children.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE AND en suite; gas, grate, and closets; house first-class; table board near by. Apply at 871 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM, 264 WEST Washington-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS SLEEPING-ROOMS, SINgle or en suite, for gents, in the heart of down-town; also, offices. E. C. COLE & CO., 128 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—AT 133 RUMSEY-ST., NEAR CHICAGO-av., two first class unfurnished front rooms, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen or ladies. Rent very low. Apply at 133 Rumsey-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—FRONT PARLOR AND BED ROOM suitable for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with gas and care, none need apply only first-class; 82 South Green-st., near Madison.

TO RENT—A FLOOR, 3 NICELY FURNISHED rooms for housekeeping, will rent together or separate; two front rooms, suitable for doctor or dentist office. Call at 145 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR, CANAL-st., near Randolph, suitable for offices, sample rooms, or housekeeping for a small family. Address B 25, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS FOR gentlemen at 251 West Monroe-st., near Sangamon.

TO RENT—AT 84 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., FRONT room, second floor, with bedroom and large closet, gas, and fire.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM; house modern improvements. 79 Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED SLEEPING rooms by the day, week, or month, at 158 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—1, 2, OR 3 UNFURNISHED ROOMS for gentlemen, in a pleasant neighborhood. 432 West Jackson-st., corner Throop.

TO RENT—ONE FURNISHED ROOM TO A GENtleman, at 29 Sixteenth-st.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS, WITH WATER, ETC., NEAR the corner of Madison-st. and Western-av. E. B. PEASE, 79 West Madison-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—BY H. C. MOREY, 77 CLARK-ST., basement Superior Block, several fine offices and one basement in Superior Block, No. 77 Clark-st., provided with fire-proof vaults, elevator, speaking tubes, and heated. The best offices in the market.

One elegant banking or insurance office in same block, with tile floor, double vaults, &c. Also, a building 40x44, and 5 stories in height in rear of Superior Block, to be finished in elegant style for a first-class restaurant.

TO RENT—THE STORE 276 STATE-ST., NOW OCcupied by Edwards, Bluett & Co., is offered for rent after Nov. 1. Also, 5 rooms on second floor, lately occupied by Clarke, Layton & Co. J. L. DAVIS, 276 State-st., Room 6.

TO RENT—A NICE SECOND FLOOR, 60X40, WITH good light; front and rear suitable for merchandise or light manufacturing; at 61 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—ONE-STORY BRICK BUILDING, 40x28, on alley, rear of No. 261 Michigan-av., suitable for a carpenter shop, stable, or store-room. A. H. McLEAN, Real Estate Agent, 333 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, third, fourth, and a portion of the second floors of store 243 and 245 East Lake-st. Apply to J. J. WALWORTH, first floor.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY BUILDING, 40x40, SITUated on a paved street near centre of town, with eight horse-power engine, planer, shaper, scroll saw, lathes, &c., all in good running order; will sell or rent cheap. Address D 47, Tribune office.

TO RENT—BEST LOCATION IN THE CITY—Large office first floor; large basement 63 by 70; second, third, fourth, and fifth floors, 45 by 57 and 45 by 83—all corner Wabash-av. and South Water-st., by CHASE, HANFORD & CO., corner Wabash-av. and South Water-st.

TO RENT—TWO ROOMS, WITH STEAM POWER, to be rented together or singly; one on ground floor, 50x24, to be ready by Dec. 1; and one on third story, 70x30; possession immediately; heated by steam. Call, between 8 and 9, on L. G. HUNT, 519 Wabash-av., corner Harmon-court, up stairs.

TO RENT—CHEAP—STORE AND BASEMENT No. 87 Third-av., near Harrison-st.; suitable for any business or storage. H. LOWY, 511 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—SITTING-ROOM AND kitchen, furnished, on South Side, east of State, between Adams and Twelfth-sts. P 64, Tribune Branch office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FROM DEC. 1, A FURNISHed boarding house. Address giving location, rent, etc., Y 82, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—STORE ON MADISON, between Desplaines and Morgan, 40 to 100 feet deep. R. HAMILL McDOWELL, 140 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO GOOD HOUSES, WELL furnished; South Side preferred. Call at 150 LaSalle-st. S. LIND.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LARGE FURNISHED room, West Side, in neighborhood of Washington or Adams-st., without board. Address B 21, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM IN A private family, with use of piano, by a musical young man; good references. Address Z 50, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 OR 3 FURNISHED OR unfurnished rooms suitable for light house-keeping, by a prompt paying tenant; would pay a few months rent in advance if any object. Address, stating location, number of rooms, and rent, W 40, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A TENEMENT, IN A GOOD, desirable place, of six rooms, with a barn. Please call at 105 South Clinton-st. I. S. TOWER & BROTHER, carriage makers.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RETAIL GROCERY STORE FOR SALE, DOING a fine business, situated in one of the principal streets in the West Division. To anyone wishing to go into the business this is a fine chance. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address J W E, care of Carrier 4.

A MEAT MARKET AND FIXTURES ALL COMplete, doing a first-class business, for sale; good reasons for selling; price $500. Call on or address C. B. SEARS, Baraboo, Wis.

BARBER SHOP—THREE CHAIRS—FOR SALE or to rent, in first-class order. Call or address BARBER & RIDDLE, Real Estate Agents, 1211 State-st., or A. FALKENBERG, opposite.

BLACKSMITH AND WAGON SHOP FOR SALE or rent. The undersigned offers his blacksmith and wagon shop, situated on the best business street (Water-st.) in the city of Peru for sale or rent.

This is a rare chance for a suitable person to establish himself in a paying business.

Bad health the cause for offering to dispose of the property. WILLIAM RECK, Box 209, Peru, LaSalle County, Ill.

FOR SALE—A STOCK OF BOOTS, SHOES, AND furnishing goods, with store in good location; will sell cheap. Also, a stock of boots, shoes, and store fixtures; store at low rent; will take part in good real estate. Also, stock of gents furnishing goods; store at low rent, and trade established. Apply to LARKIN & BENNETT, 75 South Canal-st., corner Madison, Room 4.

HALF INTEREST IN A PAYING CENTRALLY located real estate office, for sale. Good opening for a live man with a few hundred dollars. Address X 36, Tribune office.

LAUNDRY FOR SALE—GOOD CHANCE FOR PERmanent business on small capital. Address O 79, Tribune office.

ONE OF THE FINEST CONFECTIONERY, ICE cream, and oyster establishments in the State, in a city of 15,000 inhabitants, for sale; no competition. Address P. A. BARTLETT, Jacksonville, Ill.

SALOON AND RESTAURANT IN GOOD RUNNING order, doing a large business, for sale at a great sacrifice. 127 West Washington-st.

SPLENDID COSY RESTAURANT FOR SALE, good location; cheap rent. Apply to PROFESSOR COIGNARD, restaurant 178 South Water-st.

SPLENDID CHANCE—TEA, COFFEE, AND spice store, well-established (cash trade), pays well; $2,200 cash will buy it. P 40, Branch Tribune office.

STORE AND GENERAL STOCK OF GOODS FOR sale, doing a good trade. Address Box 78, Prairieville, Mich.

TO PACKERS—I HAVE FOR RENT, ON LONG lease, a store, ice-house and cellar in good location for retail packing-house, No. 345 Cottage Grove-av. GEO. H. HESS, 227 Egan-av.

THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF GROCERY AND confectionery store for sale at a bargain. Will sell stock and fixtures separate, if desired. Inquire at 83 North LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—ONE OF THE FINEST 3-STORY 25-foot houses in Chicago; new and elegantly finished, together with new and magnificent furniture throughout. Will be exchanged for improved or unimproved city property. Sickness causes disposal. Value, $30,000. Address N 78, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY, A FRUIT farm in southern Illinois, that will pay for itself in four years; climate delightful. Address, POMONA, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—I HAVE 4 GOOD SUBURBAN lots, selling from $250 to $300 per lot, I will exchange for furniture and some cash, or will trade for horses. Call at 613 West Madison-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY 2 SMART, ACTIVE dry goods salesmen, who understand their business; none other need apply. W. MAC BRYDE, Moline, Ill.

WANTED—TEN SALESMEN WHO CAN SELL from $25,000 to $50,000 in hats and caps west and northwest of Chicago. Liberal salaries paid. Address, in confidence and real name, X 38, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstands the retail hardware trade, to go to a thriving, healthy country town. Address N B, care of carrier No. 2, stating experience and references.

Trades.

WANTED—100 COAL MINERS; GOOD AND steady work all winter, and free transportation to the mines. Apply at No. 15 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—3 GOOD BOOT AND SHOEMAKERS for custom work; the best wages paid. Apply immediately at 105 East Twelfth-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SHOEMAKER FOR cutting and fitting. Apply to L. E. ADAMS, 13 South Water-st.

WANTED—50 OX SHOERS AT 3 AND 14 PACIFIC-av. The highest wages paid to experienced workmen. M. McMURRY & G. DEMING.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN TO DRESS MILL-stones and do general work about a mill. To one willing to go in the country, and bringing good references, liberal wages will be given. Apply to ELMENDORF & LYBRAND, 156 Washington-st., Room 9.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS UPHOLSTERER. Apply at 333 West Madison-st.

WANTED—4 GAS-FITTERS AND 3 PLUMBERS immediately. LANE & MURPHY, 143 Illinois-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS STICK CANDY maker, to go to St. Paul; must know how to cook; permanent employment given to a good man. Call to-day, at BROOKS & NEEMES', 20 and 22 Peoria-st.

WANTED—A GOOD WOOD-TURNER, AT 200 FORquer-st., cor Blue Island-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL COOK (MAN) none but one who is fully competent need apply, from 9 to 12 to-day, at Lewis House, 146 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A PLUMBER, AT 390½ WEST LAKE-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN HAVING A KNOWledge of the grocery business, to deliver and take care of horses. Apply, 682 Lake-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—1,000 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Michigan and Wisconsin; wages $2, $2.25 and $2.50; board, $4; a winter's work on some roads; fare furnished; 500 wood choppers at good prices; 40 farm hands at $1 per day and board; 1,000 for levees and railroads South; cheap transportation given. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 181 South Canal-st., or 19 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, MALE OR female. Apply immediately, at 103½ North Wells-st., up stairs.

WANTED—10 GOOD, STOUT ABLE-BODIED men to haul wagons with oysters to and from depots. Inquire early of D. D. MALLORY & CO., 114 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED RAILROAD news agents, first-class trains, commissions will average $30 and $35 per week. Address or call on General News Agent, Dubuque, Iowa.

WANTED—WOODCHOPPERS, FARM HANDS, and sawmill men; highest wages paid. Apply at 216 East Washington-st., Room 28.

WANTED—BOY—THAT UNDERSTANDS THE care of horses, and to milk cow. Apply at 123 West Madison.

WANTED—2 FIRST-CLASS SALESMEN WHOSE routes run through Indiana and Ohio, and Wisconsin, Minnesota, northern Illinois, and northern Iowa. WHITTLESEY & PETERS, 250 West Madison-st.

WANTED—300 LABORERS FOR THE MISSISsippi Central; wages $2.25; board $3.50 per week. 100 for the Chicago & Pacific; also 25 farm hands; $1.25 per day; cheap tickets to all points South. Call at 23 West Madison-st. SHAW, WILSON & CO.

WANTED—50 MEN FOR SAWMILLS AND PINeries; work all winter; fare and board furnished to the work; wages $30 to $40 per month and board; 10 farm hands, 500 railroad laborers, 100 wood-choppers and 50 coal miners; cheap tickets South. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—ENERGETIC MEN OF GOOD ADdress to sell a medicine sure to cure the horse disease. Apply at 224 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—2,000 LABORERS FOR CAIRO & FULton Railroad; wages $2.25 per day; plenty of good station work at big prices; 2,000 levee hands $30 per month and board; steady work all winter and spring; also sawmill hands, $35 to $40 per month and board; farm hands, $1.25 per day and board. Apply to O. V. SNELL & CO., 23 West Randolph-st., agents for Mandeville & Allen, and F. J. Kennedy & Co.

WANTED—MEN FROM 16 TO 60 YEARS OF AGE, to clear $10 to $75 a week with our money-making goods; cannot be found elsewhere. A few can have a chance in the city, and one in each town outside with a guarantee of $8 to $12 a day for energetic persons. MERRILL & CO., 27 West Lake-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A PORTER—NONE BUT THOSE OF considerable experience, and bringing first-class recommendations, need apply. GILES BRO & CO., 230 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A BOY, 18 YEARS OLD, TO TAKE care of horses and do chores, at 145 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A GOOD STOUT BOY FROM 14 TO 18 years of age. Inquire in laundry office, 113 South Halsted-st., between 8 and 9 o'clock a. m.

WANTED—AN HONEST, SMART ERRAND BOY, who resides with his parents. D'UTASSY & CO., 84 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD WASHER AND IRONER TO work at Evanston. Apply at 31 Pine-st., near Indiana.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS, ONE FOR GENeral housework, and one for nurse. German, Norwegian, Swedes, or Bohemian preferred. Apply at 129 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENEral housework in a small family. Apply at 332½ West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply over 135 East Washington-st., up stairs, second flight.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON, in a private family. 37 South Park-av., corner Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED—TO-DAY, TWO GOOD LAUNDRY girls, and girls for all kinds of work, at Mrs. HAMILTON'S, 120 West Madison-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Inquire at 922 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a family of three. Apply at 550 South Park-av., near Thirty-fifth-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, IN A PRIvate boarding-house; German, Swede, or English. Also a laundress. Apply at 334 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A DINING-ROOM GIRL, AND GIRL for general house-work; good wages. Apply at 40 Hubbard-court.

WANTED—GOOD SWEDE OR GERMAN GIRL TO do general housework; one who understands the business thoroughly. Apply immediately at 869 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH and iron in a private family where a second girl is kept. German or Norwegian preferred. 336 West Washington-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A WOMAN THAT UNDERSTANDS sewing; one that would like a pleasant home. Apply 208 Burnside-st.

WANTED—A GOOD DRESSMAKER—ONE ACcustomed to a Wheeler & Wilson machine preferred. Apply 21 Cottage Grove-av., near Twenty-second-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A FEW LADIES TO SOLICIT ORDERS in the city; business light and pleasant. Address U 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A COMPETENT girl to take care of children and sew; German preferred. Apply 1254 Indiana-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—MEDIUM-SIZED, DARK RED COW, some white on back; had rope on horns. Liberal reward if returned to 436 Michigan-av.

LOST OR STOLEN—A BLACK HORSE, WEIGHS about 1,200 or 1,300; 14 hands high; half French breed. A suitable reward will be received on delivery at ice house, corner Union and Erie.

STRAYED—$10 REWARD—NOV. 4, A BAY HORSE, 16 hands high, had on single harness. Leave information at 23 North Halsted-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—POPLAR TREES—SIX YOUNG LOMbardy poplars, 50 feet high, in fine condition. 177 West Twelfth-st. DR. SULLIVAN.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF ROGERS' PLATED spoons and forks, at less than New York prices. WM. & A. W. WHEELER, 315 State-st.

FOR SALE—PLATFORM SCALES AT GREAT bargains. WM. & A. W. WHEELER, 315 State-st.

FOR SALE—1,000 ARMY OVERCOATS (BLUE) wholesale and retail, by CLEMENT & SAYER, 284 and 286 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—CANAL STEAM STONE-BOAT, IN perfect running order, will carry 140 tons, for sale at a bargain. G. P. BAY, 30 Rucker-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—400 NEW CIGAR boxes, and one set elegant shelving, suitable for cigar or drug store. 118 South Dearborn-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—3 CABINET OFFICE DESKS, NEARLY new. 78 Market-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPerty, a good Golden Eagle portable furnace, heats 7 rooms; also a good horse, harness, and top buggy. Address B 33, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, houses, pianos, and other chattel security. E. ROGERS, Central Union Block, Room 49.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT, FOR 30 OR 90 days. Secured paper bought and sold. H. LOWY, 511 Wabash-av.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON ILLINOIS FARMS OR city property. B. L. PEASE, 79 West Madison-st.

TO LOAN—$5,000 FOR 3 OR 5 YEARS, ON FIRST-class city property. B. F. CLARKE & CO., Room 4 Oriental Building, 122 LaSalle-st.

$1,000 CASH IN HAND TO LOAN FOR ONE year. ABBOTT & OLIVER, Room 1, No. 118 Monroe-st.

$1,000 TO LOAN AT 10 PER CENT FOR FIVE or ten years, on real estate security. S. W. corner of Thirty-fifth-st. and Forest-av.

$25,000 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE in sums of $5,000 to $10,000. Money in hand. ALFRED JAMES, Room 3, southwest corner Madison and Clark-sts.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, marriages, journeys, lawsuits, absent friends, lost or stolen property, or anything you wish to know. Cures fits, paralysis, rheumatism, deafness, sore eyes, seminal weakness, consumption, liver complaint, ague, catarrh. Delicate diseases cured in a few days. Cure or no pay. 301 West Madison-st.

MRS. T. J. LEWIS—RELIABLE CLAIRVOYANT, business and medical medium, 380 West Madison-st.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED, FEE AFTER decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1,037.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPONSIBLE AND systematic man of eighteen years' experience. Advertiser has a thorough knowledge of bookkeeping and office-work; can give security, if required, and Chicago reference that cannot fail in being satisfactory. Address G H, Tribune office, for 10 days. No objection to leaving the city.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 18 years of age, who desires to learn the wholesale business; can give good references; now in business at Kansas City. Address JAMES W. GILBERT, Box 265, Kansas City, Mo.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG, EDUCATED German wishes to be occupied a part or the whole of the day in a respectable business. Address P 84, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COPYIST OR ASSISTant bookkeeper in some insurance or real estate office; am not afraid to work, and would take any place where I could earn board and washing for a while. S 21, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN RETAIL OR WHOLEsale grocery store. Speaks English, German, Scandinavian. Good references. Address PETER ANDERSON, P. O. Box 113, Ottawa, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, WRITES A good hand, willing to work at honorable employment. City references. Address ELMER E. PECK, 23 West Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN THE HARDWARE business, either town or country; good references given from a wholesale firm in the city. Address P 80, Tribune office.

Trades.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A steady young man, who understands taking care of horses, and is willing to make himself useful. References given. Call, or address, R F J, 98 Fourteenth-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, speaks German and English, and writes a good hand; well posted in gents' furnishing goods or Yankee notion business. 44 Peoria-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK. To be seen for three days at Farmers' Hotel, on Lake-st., near Desplaines.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 1 RESTAURANT AND 2 boarding-house cooks, 3 laundry girls, 2 chambermaids, 1 good dining-room girl, 1 nurse and 4 second girls, 3 German, 4 Swede, 3 Norwegian, and 2 girls together. Call at the GREAT WESTERN BUSINESS EXCHANGE, 141 West Washington-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—TO COOK, WASH, AND iron for private family; West Side preferred. Address W 68, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL, IN small family, well experienced, etc. No. 38 Twenty-fourth, up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN, AS COOK. Apply at 57 North Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do housework in a private family. Call at 259 Twenty-second-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO KITCHEN WORK in private family by a good cook, washer, and ironer; good reference; West Side preferred. Apply at 349 Hubbard-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE AS cook and the other as second girl, in some private family. Good references given. 304½ Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK. CALL on Friday or Saturday at 85 South Steward-av., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do second-work or will take care of a baby. Call at 761 South May-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SWEDISH girls to do second and housework, in same family if possible, on South Side. Call at 1446 Indiana-av.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS governess or seamstress in a private family. Address H 86, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE German girl, to sew in a private family; also able to teach German lessons. Call, for two days, at 16 Oakwood-st., near Oak, North Side, up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED dress-maker, who has made fitting a specialty, will go out by the day. Address H. H. ROGERS, 265 West Adams-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER IN A small family. References exchanged. Address for three days, L A, care Carrier No. 41.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

9 SOUTH MAY-ST., BETWEEN WASHINGTON and Randolph—Pleasant furnished or unfurnished front parlor, with board.

18 ABERDEEN-ST.—A VERY PLEASANT FRONT parlor to rent, unfurnished, with board.

90 ASHLAND-AV.—A FURNISHED ROOM WITH board, for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen.

121 SOUTH HOYNE-ST.—ONE OR TWO UNFURnished rooms to rent, with board, to gentleman and wife, in a private family.

144 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—A LARGE, PLEASant front parlor, with board, gas and fire, on reasonable terms. Day boarders accommodated.

173 WEST ADAMS-ST.—NICE WARM FURnished rooms, with board, for gentlemen, $6 per week; day board, $4; brick house.

244 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife, or two gents, can obtain nicely furnished room, and good board; only a few boarders.

262 WARREN-AV.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, unfurnished, to rent to gentleman and wife, with board; also, 4 dayboarders wanted.

332 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—2 DESIRABLE single rooms, or 2 rooms en suite, with board, for families, or gentlemen who wish first-class accommodations.

460 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TWO FURNISHed rooms to rent, with board.

491 WEST MADISON-ST.—2 BEAUTIFUL SOUTH front and other rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board.

546 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—BOARD AND suite of front rooms, with large closet, unfurnished; also a large room, with closet, partly furnished.

695 WEST MADISON-ST.—FURNISHED FRONT parlor, bedroom, and large closet, south front; pleasant location for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, with board; dinner at 6½ o'clock; references required; also, several single rooms for gentlemen.

697 FULTON-ST.—PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, with board for gentleman and wife or two young ladies; terms moderate.

738 WEST MADISON-ST., CORNER LINCOLN—Front room, with board, in private family; references required.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOM to rent, with board, first floor, in a beautifully-furnished house, six squares west of Union Park; breakfast at 8, dinner about 6; $20 per week to gentleman and wife, without children. Call at Room 14, 166 East Washington-st.

South Side.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING-HOUSE, First-class board; with room, $5 to $8 per week, with use of piano. Day board, $4.

112 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—A FINE SUITE OF two rooms furnished or unfurnished, all modern improvements; best of board; prices reasonable.

467½ MICHIGAN-AV.—A FURNISHED OR UNfurnished parlor, also a single room, with or without board, in a private family.

499 BURNSIDE (DEARBORN)-ST.—NICELY furnished rooms, with good board, at exceedingly low rates; everything first-class with modern improvement.

1104 PRAIRIE-AV.—LARGE FRONT ALCOVE room, handsomely furnished, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife; private family.

1121 STATE-ST.—SOUTH SIDE HOUSE—FURnished rooms with first-class board at $6 per week. A suite of 3 rooms to a family or students, very cheap.

1123 INDIANA-AV.—TO RENT WITH BOARD, one small room, with fire, gas, etc.

SOUTH SIDE-AV.—AN ELEGANT FRONT SUITE, furnished, $25 for two; one fine alcove room, $20; all modern improvements; first-class board. Address W 55, Branch Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A PLEASANT room and board, with a respectable private family, within 20 minutes' walk of Twenty-second and State-sts. Address N 14, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, ON WAbash or Michigan-avs., between Eighteenth and Twenty-fifth-sts. Terms must be reasonable. Address MOBILE, Branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

BOARD—BY A LADY, IMMEDIATELY, FOR THE winter, board and garmed furnished room, near South Side. References given. Address stating price and location, T 71, Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH SINGLE ROOM, BY YOUNG MAN. South Side preferred. Price must be moderate. Address E 16, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—PROFITABLE EMPLOYment. We wish to employ gentlemen and ladies to solicit orders for the celebrated Improved Buckeye Shuttle Sewing Machine. Stitch alike on both sides. It will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, cord, bind, braid, gather, and ruffle,—and sew from the finest nainsook to beaver overcoatings and leather. For further particulars, address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—THE VERY BEST CHANCE ever offered. Profits $4 to $20 a day. Try it. Particulars free. Address WOODWARD, LEWIS & CO., 30 Washington-st., Boston, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED—IN CITY AND COUNTRY, for one of the most useful and best selling articles ever invented. N. WILLEY & CO., 239 West Madison-st., Room 30.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS ARE making $10 to $12 a day with my goods; every article is new and as staple as flour; samples free. C. M. LININGTON, 35 West Monroe-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN ARE making $12 a day with our golden caskets and other goods. Several cleared $12 Saturday afternoon. Samples to country free. Will pay any one's expenses to Chicago and back, if we do not show the best chance ever offered. A. KAY, 35 West Lake-st., Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. C. BARTLETT, 203 MADISON-ST., AGENT FOR American watches, hereafter will retail, giving 25 per cent off factory price list. Second-hand watches of all kinds, old gold, silver, &c., taken in exchange.

WANTED—CASH PAID FOR SECOND-HAND watches in any condition, jewelry, old gold, silver, coins, cast-off clothing, and all goods of value. C. L. BARTLETT, 209 East Madison-st.

WANTED—A PARTY GOING DIRECT TO DENver or Pueblo, Colorado, to take charge of a boy 12 years old. Address J 108, Tribune office.

WANTED—ACCOUNTS TO ADJUST BY AN EXperienced accountant. Call or address BAKER, 1 and 3 West Madison-st., basement.

WANTED—TICKET OR PASS TO TORONTO, Montreal, or Quebec, Canada, and return. Call at 108 Randolph-st., basement.

WANTED—COLONISTS FOR COLORADO—MEN with families especially desired. For particulars apply to D. S. GREEN, General Superintendent South-western Colony, office 229 West Madison-st., Chicago.

THE HORSES.

No Particular Change in the Condition of Our Equine Patients.

Increased Mortality Among Horses Too Soon Exposed.

Sixty Deaths Reported Since Wednesday Morning.

Partial Resumption of Business by the Omnibus Companies.

Notes of the Disease from Other Points.

CHICAGO.

Reports as to the progress of the horse disease are contradictory and scarcely reliable. The condition of the horses is not absolute, but liable to serious change from a variety of outside circumstances. It is merely conditional. Yesterday, though blustering and chilly, was bright and genial, and a larger number of horses was observable on the main throughfares than at any time since the prevalence of the epizootic. Nearly every horse at work was suffering from the disease, however, and showed indications of its condition to unpracticed observers. While they were protected with blankets, the aspect of their coats was concealed, but their breathing and the mucous discharge were not hidden, and testified to the want of wisdom of those who persisted in making use of animals not even convalescent.

THE CANAL STREET LINE

of omnibuses was in partial operation. Quite a number of the vehicles were running, and a greatly disproportioned crowd of passengers were taking advantage of this accommodation by over-loading the vehicles. The horses were thin, miserable looking creatures, even for omnibus horses, and walked slowly and sadly, as if trained from early infancy to participate in funeral corteges, where speed is sacrificed to solemnity of gait and dejection of manner. The poor horse wept too, as if to give additional weight to this idea. And well they ought, for they were indirectly going to their own funeral, as their owners will find to-day.

A LINE OF STAGES

was walking, or being walked, on North Wells street, and a large number of quiet people who could not find seats in the dummy cars were moved gradually about, and given an ample opportunity to survey the architecture and beer saloons of that district. These horses were also undoubtedly suffering from the effects of the malady. Wrapped in blankets, they toiled on, drawing their heavy (unusually heavy, be it remembered) burdens behind them, and, perhaps, secretly longing for that hour when lung fever should supervene and carry them away to that equine paradise where cruel men draw sick horses about, and where all the sick horses could be placed into a nut-shell.

THE GRATUITOUS ADVERTISEMENT

of the "Independent line" of West Side omnibuses, in THE TRIBUNE yesterday, stimulated the owners to walk their vehicles up and down West Madison street several times. Their 'buses were filled to crowding, and the occupants were reminded of the good old days before the horse disease, when, for five cents, they could run every imaginable risk of death from compression, suffocation, disgust, disappointment, rudeness, and ingratitude, upon the cars. The West Side Omnibus Company were also running their large summer stage, and great stout fellows, who seemed as out of place in an omnibus as the whale among the internal economy of Jonah, were being conveyed down town from a few blocks higher up. One got on board at Robey street, and alighted between Clinton and Jefferson streets. When he jumped off the horses must have attempted a sigh of relief, for they coughed consumedly and delayed the progress of the precious 'bus for some minutes.

EXPRESSMAN NO 1199

created a commotion on West Madison street yesterday. He had hitched a colt, the foal of an ass, to his wagon, and was attempting to drive the misguided creature, but with poor success. The donkey was young, had scarcely outgrown flirting, gay clothes, and unnaturally strong cigars, and was not as much at home on the street as he should have been. Hence he must have travelled nearly half a mile between Clinton street and the bridge.

THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY'S HORSES

are doing better. One died yesterday from colic, but the remainder are recovering rapidly, so the foreman declares, and, under favorable circumstances, may be well in four or five days.

AT WEIGHT'S LIVERY STABLES

on Jefferson street, the horses are probably recovering, but it will be a week, under the most favorable circumstances, before any of them can be used. One horse had died of inflammation of the lungs, but none of the others appear to be troubled with this phase of the disease.

THE STREETS YESTERDAY

looked not unlike race-courses. The bright sunlight and balmy air was a suggestion to horse-nurses to take their convalescent patients out for exercise, and horses with blankets on, and legs bandaged in red flannel, led by careful attendants, were seen everywhere. It seemed as if a race was soon to come off, which should include every horse in the city, and the crowds of pedestrians on the sidewalks seemed to be going to witness the general result. Generally the animals were bright, but it certainly would have been refreshing to have seen one so well and full of spirit that nothing but a runaway would have satisfied him. They walked like funeral horses, and the slow oxen beat them in speed.

OXEN WERE IN GENERAL USE

for the transportation of goods, and there are few firms without one yoke or more. These slow beasts have been our salvation from general business stagnation, and the results of the prostration of the horses have been rendered much less serious by their presence than was anticipated. It is apparent they move slowly, but none the less surely. They improve much by use, and the difficulties in handling them that were at first experienced are disappearing. Employes of firms no longer hitch the ox with his tail toward the end of the pole, nor harness him with chains, so that to stir is impossible.

The animal, too, has become familiar with the city, and no longer refuses to turn street corners, and it is now possible to drive a yoke of oxen wherever they ought to go. Many of them have acquired "city airs." They seem to know that to bellow in the city would be quite irregular, and keep very still accordingly. Some are now wearing shoes who came into the city barefooted.

THE PROCESS OF SHOEING AN OX

is peculiar. A wide belt is placed under and around him, either end of which is attached to a windlass, set high up on posts. The animal is then raised in mid-air, his legs are tied, and in that charming position he is shod. Many yoke, too, have discarded the rude and cumbersome yoke, and are now dressed in fine leather harness, and lines are substituted for the ox-goad. These many improvements will certainly make the ox more comfortable, and he will believe that Chicago is rather a humane place after all.

THE HORSE MORTALITY.

There were more deaths reported yesterday than any previous time. Upwards of 60 dead animals had been received at the Union Rendering house since Wednesday morning, and it is probable that many have died which were buried. The mortality has occurred entirely among horses that were used while yet suffering with the epizootic, and death has only resulted where the disease has developed into the lung fever. So long as horses are used, deaths will continue to occur. The old horses are dying everywhere. At Parmelee's stable an ancient animal drew his expiring breath yesterday morning, and with a baggage cover for a shroud, was taken to his rest eternal. This is the only case that is likely to prove fatal in this barn, and was more the result of age than the severity of any disease.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT

have lost three horses. The Chief's horse had a relapse on Wednesday night and died yesterday. This is a serious loss, he being a valuable animal, trained to every sound of the alarm-bell. The other horses are seriously ill, the result of labor on Sunday last. Provision has been made whereby the engines may be run to any fires that may occur.

THE FIRE PATROL

have but one horse seriously sick. This animal is the pet of the barn, and is receiving the tenderest care.

THE DUMMY,

which was ditched on State street on Tuesday afternoon, has been repaired, and will resume its work this morning, running between Twenty-Second and Lake streets. Its return will be a great relief to certain South Side people, whose nether limbs are fast failing them.

WM. B. YOUNG & CO.,

determined to see the result of gently working their horses during the pleasant weather, put four omnibuses on their Wabash avenue line yesterday morning. They change teams every trip, and caution drivers to move slowly. If the result is not serious, they will put more stages on to-day.

THE PEOPLE'S OMNIBUS LINE

have not resumed travel, it being the opinion of the managers that much mortality among their horses would follow their being used. Their horses are, however, in good condition, and if pleasant weather continues they will resume operations the first of next week.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Owners of dead horses, by reporting their names and address at the Board of Health office, can have the bodies of their animals removed by the contractor. The charge is $5 for those who are able to pay, and nothing for those who are not.

About the only horse in the vicinity of the Stock Yards not affected by the epizootic is the fine brown gelding, "Horace Greeley," owned by George Brown, Esq., of the firm of Brown & Perkins.

A fast wheelbarrow express, carrying the United States mail, has been established between the Post Office and the nearest depots, and a brisk business was done yesterday, a long line of barrows with postal matter doing the work of transportation while Superintendent Walsh's sick horses are recuperating.

A visitation like the present is giving a new appreciation of the value of direct railroad connections with heavy business premises. Thus, the firm of Hall, Kimbark & Co., with the tracks of the Great Central Depot grounds immediately in the rear of their wholesale iron and hardware store, on Michigan avenue, are able to receive and ship goods uninterrupted, to the great satisfaction of themselves and customers.

There were several parties, yesterday, who actually rode down Wabash avenue in one of the Opposition Line of 'busses, but they did not seem proud in the least, although the subjects of the most curious inquiry as to the novelty of the experiment. The Ragor Canal street line were keeping up a show of running, yesterday, and made infrequent trips.

It is reported, on good authority, that four horses in the lumber regions, many miles from any other horses, were attacked by the epizootic last week, showing that the disease is atmospheric, and not a contagion. Much anxiety is felt as to its effects in the lumber districts, where horses are much exposed, and only hardy animals can undergo the class of work. Oxen may take their place, but lumbermen say that the hauls are now so long that the ox is too slow-footed to compete with the horse.

Let the sick horses alone. Officious and well-meaning grooms are doing some of the sick animals in their charge much harm by exercising them. Give them good air, and let them alone. Fussy nursing is as bad in the stall as in the sick room. Judicious attendants do not rout out sick or even convalescent patients and make them walk up and down. Do all that can be done for the horses as quietly as possible, as soon as possible, and then leave them to themselves and Nature. Nearly every death that has occurred can be traced to carelessness or overzealous nursing. The golden mean lies between the two.

A brute of a fellow made a sad exhibition of cruelty yesterday on State street, which the contractor of the Singer Building should not allow to be repeated. A light pair of steers, badly yoked, and unshod, were overloaded with iron columns and bases, and stuck fast in crossing State street from sheer inability to drag the load. They slipped and fell again and again, and were beaten and shouted at until the bystanders, with quickened views of human relations to the brute creation, were wrought up well-nigh to the point of giving the teamster a taste of his own gad. It was an omitted case for the Humane Society.

The following correspondence will be found worth a careful perusal:

EPIDEMIC EQUINE INFLUENZA.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: As we consider it the duty of every good citizen to assist others in times of distress, and to alleviate by his knowledge and experience all ills and ailments, whether visiting the human or brute families, we take this opportunity of calling the attention of the public to the following management of horses suffering from the present epidemic catarrh (influenza):

Before proceeding to the treatment, however, we trust a few preliminary remarks may be indulged in without trespassing upon your time or patience. And we believe this to be the more necessary, as many persons are by nature sophical, and will not have faith unless sound reason may convince them. The present visitation has become epidemic, and is by no means a new disease, though it has rarely visited this country before to such an extent, generally appearing sporadically or endemically every few years in certain localities, running the usual course, and seldom having a fatal issue, unless some criminal neglect of the animal allows supervention of such pulmonary complications as pneumonia, broncho-pneumonia, acute articular rheumatism, etc. The period of incubation lasts from a day or so to a week, and is followed by the first stage, when drooping or indisposition is manifested, accompanied by slight febrile action, loss of appetite, suppression of the secretions, etc. In twenty-four to forty-eight hours there is developed the second stage, increased febrile excitement, by no sign, well marked in every case, and severe congestion of the whole respiratory lining membrane, with concomitant irritative cough, and acrid nasal discharges, while the systematic disturbance is yet more profound. This period runs through several days; and next supervenes the third stage, that of prostration or depression of the nervous system, when the specific features of the disease have passed, leaving us only its effects to combat.

In attempting to manage this ailment properly, and thus save the poor creature much suffering, it becomes necessary to understand its essence, and what we have to contend with. It belongs essentially to the class of zymotic diseases, due to organic germs entering the circulation through the lungs, and perhaps by the food during its period of digestion. These germs, once in the blood, increase rapidly by a process of fermentation (zymosis), and produce the effects characteristic of the disease,—drooping, or indisposition; irritation, with inflammation; and nervous prostration.

Being once introduced into the economy, and by multiplication a surcharge soon taking place, elimination is set up, and the respiratory tract is chosen by a physiological elective affinity, causing great irritation, followed by inflammation, and, through their pernicious influence upon the nervous system, alarming prostration.

With proper care, and the exercise of a small amount of intelligence, the disorder runs its course in eight to nine days, without producing disastrous effects, unless heroic remedies, or the use of the horse before he has recovered strength or his wonted health, may lead to intercurrent troubles, such as inflammation of the lungs, or bronchial tubes, or, maybap, acute neuroses, which as epi-phenomena of the disease will very soon terminate his existence.

Bear in mind that the disorder is *asthenic* (meaning a rapid weakening of the powers of life), and this fact must act as a protest against such remedies as bleeding, purging, blistering, etc., to still further abolish the resistant or vital power—the *vis conservatrix naturæ.*

From the first, give from 1 drachm to 1 ounce (and more) of the sulphurous acid, well diluted with water, every four hours; move the bowels, if not already loose, by injections; no purgative admissible; keep the stable protected from draughts of air, at a temperature not below 50 degrees if possible; horse well blanketed, and legs well bandaged in flannel. As soon as cough and other symptom of irritation present, referring to the pulmonary passages, in addition, inject hypodermically ⅛ to 1 grain sulphate of morphia, dissolved in 10 or 20 drops water, in the shoulder, or wherever the skin is loose and thin, repeating the dose every 4 or 6 hours, until the full effects are experienced; and syringe the nasal passages and throat with a solution of carbolic acid, 2 to 5 grains to the 1 ounce water, twice daily, or with the sulphurous acid cut with 4 or 5 times amount of water; and at same time administer 20 grains quinine three times daily.

This last remedy is very serviceable almost from the beginning, since it is a fine nerve tonic, and tends to keep up the tone of the nervous system, thus preventing debility and prostration, the ordinary sequences of the disease.

In the third stage, having no longer the specificity of the influenza to struggle against, but merely its effects, continue the quinine, and if there should exist much weakness, add to each dose 10 grains of carbonate of ammonia (well diluted), also 4 to 6 oz good wine three times a day, with a semi-fluid, pultaceous nourishing food, gradually increasing the amount as the digestive function will bear it.

As this disorder is contagious, better remove the infected from the neighborhood of sound animals, the disease being propagated by atmospheric currents, it will not be always successful, since, all being subjected to the same influences, the disease will inevitably be engendered among the remainder. We have heard of several gentlemen closing their stables, hoping thus to escape. But their reasoning is fallacious, and puts us in mind of the story of the "Red Death," when, in times gone by, a Prince of the "Olde Countrye," with his vassals of high degree, sealed himself in one of his castles, determined to pass the hours in wine and wassail, until the scourge had departed from his domain. But at midnight, when the revelry was at its height, He appeared, and, before the night passed, stamped all of that fair throng with His seal.

The philosophy of the treatment suggested is this: The sulphurous acid acts primarily as a soothing agent (sedative), and by its recognized anti-oxygenating power prevents fermentation or zymosis, thus abstracting the very life—oxygen—of these germs, and preventing their multiplication, hence not only alleviating the inevitable symptoms, but absolutely cutting short the attack. The dose must be proportioned to the age, health, and peculiarities of the patient, and there will be no limit, only so far as exhibiting too much prostration, in its influence, upon the heart and arterial circulation. Therefore watch, but saturate the system.

The quinine and ammonia are stimulants and tonics, given to keep up the strength, and prevent a too rapid debility; they can do no harm, but will be found beneficial if used as directed. Though many horses escape, it must not be inferred that they possess this exemption from care or seclusion, they simply are gifted with a protective power or immunity which secures them against the incursion of disease. We see every day persons exposed to the contagion of cholera, the infection of small-pox, scarlet-fever, typhoid fever, &c., who do not become diseased. Not that they have not absorbed the poison, but simply because their systems are antagonistic, and not in a condition to evolve the phenomena constituting the disease. So with the horse, he escapes this time, but may be a victim the next. One attack secures against another, not absolutely but relatively, for the immunity may be lost after a few years, depending upon peculiarities constitutional, whereas in other it will last for life. When expression is taking place, or likely to occur, anoint the muzzle daily with carbolized oil (1 to 6), and give the sulphurous acid three times a day; you may then save an attack, or obviate the disease. Should the glandular system begin to sympathize, apply strong tincture of iodine, with compression or some stimulating volatile liniment, and do this faithfully and persistently. All other adjuncts, such as tar, lime, assafœtida, &c., though not particularly efficacious in this blood disease, may serve as disinfectants, and hence may be used *ad libitum*; but remember, again, that this is a disorder *sui generis*, specific, well recognized as to its morbid conditions, and hence must be fought by a philosophical treatment. All the horse-jockeys and empirics are at work, and, though they do not much good for our association, they are doing much harm, and only adding, by their remedies, to the weakness and danger of this docile and useful creature; hence we have taken this hour to endeavor to place those ignorant upon the right track.

Treat your horses as herein directed; handle them as gently as if your friend; protect them against the humbugry of ignorant pretenders, and they will soon be through their trouble, to again serve you faithfully and usefully. PHYSICIAN.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7, 1872.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Whoever owns a horse should heed the advice given by this Society ever since the epidemic among horses made its appearance in this city. This advice is based upon scientific study and practical experience of the most prominent veterinary surgeons of this and other countries. Wherever there is an affection of bronchial tube and lungs, the animal, above all other things, needs rest—rest and care. After that follows medication. But it is deplorable to see how little rest—if any at all—the owners of horses have given their affected animals, keeping them at work all the while. If any human being could have seen the agonies in which a horse died, having been used as above stated, it would make them stop working their horses. Do not say: "The weather is so nice and favorable." Exercise them a few minutes every day, but do not press their debilitated system into labor of any kind. Among the 630 horses visited by me to-day, I found many which had been treated by men calling themselves veterinary surgeons. Infamous imposters they are—thinking now is their time to reap a good harvest; but this society will exercise all diligence to prevent their shameful robberies. By applying to this office, anybody will learn the address of those tried and experienced men into whose care people may safely give their animals.

DR. CHAS. W. ZAREMBA,
Illinois Humane Society.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7, 1872.

ELSEWHERE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 7.—There is no abatement in the horse disease. The street car lines were taken off on Saturday, and none will probably run this week. Business at the wharves and depots is suffering. A number of wagons appeared on the street to-day, drawn by men. A few ox-teams also appeared.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 7.—The horse disease is at its height here. No horse cars have been running for a week past, and no stages. Mules and oxen are used. Business begins to feel the stoppage. There are several fatal cases.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 7.—The epizootic is spreading rapidly, and is seriously interfering with business. Only a few of the street railways are in operation to-day. Several cases are reported where the disease has attacked mules. Ox-teams are being substituted for horses as far as possible.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7.—The weather has cleared off finely. More horses are appearing on the street this morning. Some passenger cars are resuming their trips.

RYE, N. Y., Nov. 7.—The horse disease is very bad here.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 7.—The reports of the horse disease being here are untrue. No authenticated case has yet occurred in the city, and no fears are entertained among horsemen that the disease will reach here.

MAIMED FOR LIFE.

A Man's Arm Rendered Useless by a Savage Restaurant Cook—All About a Spilled Pail of Water.

John Thompson, a waiter employed at McLaughlin's restaurant, at the corner of Fifth avenue and South Water street, invaded the domain of the cook of the establishment, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of procuring a pail of water. While hurriedly retreating with his burden, he was unfortunate enough to upset the bucket and drench the kitchen floor. James Kay, the embryo Blot, who rules supreme in that department, ordered him to repair the injury done his sense of neatness by mopping up the water. John promised to do so as soon as he had delivered his re-filled pail. James could not wait. Neither could John. James said he'd make him wait. John said he wasn't able. James proceeded to demonstrate his ability with a butcher knife. He aimed a vicious blow at John's head, which would undoubtedly have ended that individual's life there and then had he not thrown up his right arm, and encountered the point of the weapon on his wrist. The ligatures and arteries were severed by the cut, and John came very near bleeding to death. His wounds were bound up in time to save his life, but his arm will be useless forever. The murderous cook was locked up in the Harrison Street Station.

AN UNHEALTHY POTION.

A Young Man While Under the Influence of Liquor Tops Off with a Swallow of Bed-Bug Poison—Work for the Coroner the Result.

A young man named Hugh Welsh, a bricklayer, residing with his parents at No. 40 Williams street, died yesterday morning from the effects of a dose of bed-bug poison taken several days ago. It appears that while on a drunken spree he purchased the mixture at a drug store on West Van Buren street, and swallowed a large portion of it without being aware of its dangerous character. He became extremely ill shortly afterward, and a doctor was summoned to examine him. Some time elapsed before the physician discovered what to treat him for, as he refused to give him any information. Every assistance that medical skill could suggest was rendered him as soon as the nature of his complaint was ascertained, but it was then too late to counteract the effects of the poison. The unfortunate young man expired in great agony. It is not believed by his friends that he intended to commit suicide, as he was in sound health and good circumstances. An inquest was held on his remains yesterday afternoon.

South Side Poperty.

We call special attention to the sale of residence property to be made by Elison & Foster, this afternoon, on the premises, No. 750 Cottage Grove avenue. Sale will take place at 2 o'clock. Parties attending the sale can take the Michigan Central and Illinois Central train, which leaves foot of Lake street every hour, and get off at Thirty-fifth street, within two blocks of the property.

Important Notice to the Ladies.

For the accommodation of those wishing cheap hats or bonnets (new style), from 50 to 75 cents, either in straw, velvet, or felt, with trimmings for the same, will receive special attention from 3 to 6 o'clock p. m. Fifteen per cent reduction will be made on our entire retail stock, during such time as the stages are discontinued, WEBSTER BROTHERS, Nos. 270 and 272 Wabash avenue.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Nov. 7.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, including 18 cars reported to arrive, 952 head, or 172 cars, against 319 cars for the same time last week. The market was more lively than yesterday, with prices and the feeling slightly improved. But this was more to be attributed to the scarcity of stock than any real improvement in prices. About 900 were disposed of. Sales: 84 Indian steers, av 1,316 to 1,431 lbs, at $6.00@6.50; 251 Ohio steers, av 1,050 to 1,143 lbs, at $4.50@6.75; 166 Illinois, av 1,283 to 1,314 lbs, at $5.62½@6.00; 18 Canada, av 1,207 lbs, at $4.25; 84 Michigan, av 1,050 to 1,403 lbs, at $4.50@5.75; 121 Missouri, av 1,227 to 1,425 lbs, at $5.50@6.25; 67 Cherokee, av 903 lbs, at $4.00; 15 State oxen, av 1,535 lbs, at $5.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, 12,800, making the total for the week thus far 34,000, against 10,400 for the same time last week. Market active at yesterday's prices. Sales, 1,247 Michigan sheep, 72 to 85 lbs, $3.50; 108 Ohio, 79 lbs, at $5.12½; 2,074 Canada lambs, 74 to 81 lbs, at $6.25@7.37½; 3,000 Canada sheep, $5.50@5.60.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 12,700, making the total thus far for the week 37,600, against 15,000 for the same time last week. Market dragging at 10c per cwt. decline. Sales of 900 Ohio hogs, 240 to 250 lbs, at $4.70@4.80; 450 Michigan hogs, 200 lbs, at $4.65; 85 Indiana hogs, 366 lbs, at $4.90.

Baltimore Live Stock Market.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 7.—CATTLE—The market was rather slow, though more active than last week. Tops advanced ¼c; common to medium were held higher. The very best on sale brought $6.00 to $7.50; that generally rated first quality, $4.75@6.00; medium or fair, $3.75@4.75. Receipts, 2,059. Sales, 1,852.

HOGS—The market was only moderately active. Fair to good corn-fed, $8.00@8.37½; common and stallers, $5.75@6.00. Receipts, 8,446.

SHEEP—There was a full supply of good, and they were in better demand. Common slow; Fair to extras, $4.25@5.50. Receipts, 4,777.

FOREIGN.

The Presidential Election in Mexico.

The Policy of the New Government—"Little Politics and Much Administration."

Further Evacuation of French Territory—Great Rejoicings Thereat.

MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 1, via HAVANA, Nov. 7.—The election for President of Mexico resulted in the almost unanimous choice of Lerdo De Tejeda. The votes against him were few and scattering. The programme of the course the President proposes for himself has been made public, and may be condensed into the following phrase: Little politics and much administration.

Publication has been made of the names of the officers of the Government who are by law ineligible to Congress.

It is reported that Senor Manuel Lozada is dead.

Gomez Palacio will be appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs. A son of ex-President Carrera, of Guatemala, was recetly fitting out an expedition at Chiapas, to invade Guatemala. Information was given to the Government, and the band was at once disarmed, and its organizer banished.

Since a few days ago, the newly-elected President has ceased to exercise any of the extraordinary powers with which he is invested.

Parferio Diaz has sent in his own submission to the Government, and the surrender of the forces under his command. The paper was dated Oct. 23, near Durango, and the General promised to present himself at the Capital. This made the complete pacification of the country.

It is reported that President Lerdo intends to restore Parferio Diaz and Trevino to their former rank in the army.

CITY OF MEXICO *via* HAVANA, Nov. 7.—By the wreck of the steamer Guatemala on Tololo Bar twenty-one of the crew and two passengers were lost. The Captain, twenty-six of the crew, and the passengers saved from the wreck, arrived at Tehuantepec after wandering in the woods for four days.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Nov. 7.—The proposed new loan will be issued about the middle of December.

Espartero has been elected President, and Serrano and Cleosaga Vice Presidents, of the Society of the Exhibition of 1875.

A decree has been issued granting a concession to an English company for laying a telegraph cable from Bilboa direct to some point on the coast of England.

The Carlists, who entered Spain near Figueras, have cut the telegraph lines between that town and Gerona and made prisoner of a Government courier.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—Mr. Dundas, Liberal, has been elected to Parliament, from Richmond.

Cardinal Cullen has returned to Dublin from his visit to Rome.

The Irish Government has prohibited the importation of horses from the United States.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 7.—There is great enthusiasm in Rheims over the evacuation of that city by the Germans. Buildings were decorated yesterday with the French colors and flowers. At night there was a general illumination. The theatre was opened last evening for the first time since the occupation of the city of Marseilles.

It is said that Thiers' message to the Assembly leaves untouched all Constitutional questions.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Everything.

The vote in the first precinct of the Thirteenth Ward stood—Grant, 558; Greeley, 192.

In the Aldermanic contest in the Ninth Ward, O'Brien received 1,026 votes to 979 for Lawlor, being a majority of 47 for O'Brien.

Persons wanting to hear "Nasby" dilate upon "Hannah Jane," on Monday evening, can buy tickets at Buck & Rayner's drug store.

We are informed that the judges in the third precinct of the Eleventh Ward were still counting the vote at 7 o'clock last evening.

The remains of Louis Kormendy, the gymnast, who shot himself through the head at the Briggs House a few days since, were interred at Rose Hill Cemetery yesterday.

The Barnabee Troupe will give a sacred concert next Friday afternoon in the Third Unitarian Church, corner of Monroe and Laflin streets, Professor Falk playing on the organ.

The examination of George W. Scott, of No. 90 West Washington street, on the charge of having swindled the Government in certain real estate operations, which was to have taken place before Commissioner Hoyne yesterday, was again postponed to admit of the production of further testimony.

The Chicago Christian Union French class will meet at 7:30 this evening in their rooms, No. 758 Michigan avenue, Professor J. E. Hamilton in charge. Members wishing to join should be present. The English Literature class will soon be organized.

Miss Emily Faithful the English philanthropist now visiting this country, will lecture under the Star management on Monday evening, at the West Side. She has long been an intimate acquaintance of Queen Victoria, and the dispenser of her charities, and undoubtedly will make an interesting talk.

The alarm of fire from Box 42, shortly after 5 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, was turned in by an excited resident at No. 873 Third avenue, who observed smoke issuing from the barn of David Hennessy, close to his premises, and imagined that the place was on fire. The smoke arose from a burnt offering of old boots with which Mr. Hennessy was endeavoring to appease the wrath of the epizootic demon.

A Swede named John Swanson was found lying insensible near Lake street bridge, yesterday afternoon, by Officer Wyman. Blood trickled from a wound in his head which had evidently been inflicted with a blunt weapon. He was attended to by a neighboring doctor, and then assisted to the residence of a friend at No. 65 West Indiana street. Being unable to speak English, he could not give any information about himself.

Henry Lawrence, whose bunko bank at No. 42 West Randolph street has been the means of bringing his name prominently before the public several times within a few months, was arrested by Detective Tyrrell, yesterday, at the instance of a verdant Peorian, who claims to have been robbed of $20 while playing the seductive game. Two hangers-on of the establishment, James H. Brown and Frank E. Searles, were also taken into custody.

The bridge over the river at State street is building very slowly. The contract for the superstructure stipulated that the bridge was to be completed by the middle of last August, but the mason work having been delayed the construction of the bridge could not be commenced. It is very nearly completed, and may be ready for use by the latter part of the present month. Considerable work is yet required on the viaduct over the Northwestern Railroad tracks. The Board of Public Works are seemingly indifferent as to the bridge, and absolutely know nothing about it.

At a meeting of the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners, yesterday afternoon, the following probationary members of the Fire Department were appointed regulars on the recommendation of the Fire Marshal: Francis Paguin, Charles Thompson, Franklin Gray, Charles Williams, Frederick H. Haven, and Dominick Malatesta. John A. Hall, pipeman of Engine Company No. 6, was fined ten days' pay for being absent from duty without permission from his superior officer. Officer Carpenter, of the Madison Street Station, was fined five days' pay for neglecting to perform his duty.

Wallace has added another characteristic picture to the Chapin & Gore gallery of art. It is a street scene in Chicago during the epizootic period. In the foreground is a magnificent open barouche, drawn by a fine cross-matched yoke of oxen; "Coachy" is on foot, gad in hand, in fact in both hands, doing his level utmost to steer the cattle round a corner. Seated in the carriage are a young lady and gentleman, the former enthusiastically remarking to the latter, "Isn't this perfectly splendid, Percy; the coachman can't now repeat to ma everything you say to me."

The *American Register*, Paris, France, Oct. 19, notes the whereabouts of the following Chicagoans abroad: Paris—Perkins Bass and family, Mrs. S. S. Brinkerhoff, J. A. Cutler and family, Mrs. John C. Dare, J. Hall Dow, Alexander Ewing, Mrs. M. P. Ewing, A. Frisbie, Miss A. E. Hobart, Mr. and Mrs. J. Magill, Martin Ryerson and family, Miss M. Francis Smith, Mrs. J. M. Walker and family. London—Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Gaifiel, George W. Vail. Geneva—Mrs. F. B. Brown, Mr. H. A. Hitchcock, Mrs. A. B. Hitchcock, Miss Latimer, Miss Mary W. Shepard. Brussels—Mr. and Mrs. George L. Dunlop. Berlin—C. S. Crane, Bruno Gall. Wiesbaden—Mrs. S. M. Nickerson. Munich—Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Dyer. Florence—Miss H. M. Chandler, Mrs. C. B. Hosmer, Miss E. L. Hosmer. Turin—Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Brooks.

THE ELECTION.

Comments of the New York Press.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—The Administration press continue to celebrate their triumph, ascribing nearly all the glory to Grant's popularity, ignoring the fact that, if one party forgets to go to the polls, the majorities are likely to be large and one-sided. About 8,000 Bourbon Democrats in New Jersey omitted to vote. Even the First New York District elects a Grant Congressman. Staten Island, which till now has always been Democratic, gives Grant a majority. The Democratic General Committee there neglected to print any Electoral ticket, and no Greeley tickets were to be had until the afternoon, when a supply was procured at private expense. Suffolk County, where there is good deal of Bourbonism, gives 1,500 for Grant, and even Queens County went Republican. The Orange and Sullivan districts disappoint both sides in its Grant majority; and so indeed do about all the caunties in the State.

One of the ugly features of the State election is the irregular running of Kernan, on account of his Catholic faith. In Brooklyn he was scratched by five thousand voters, and in the Catholic wards of New York he ran heavily ahead. The Apollo Hall Democracy secured nothing for itself, but gave the Mayor to the Republicans. Tammany made a show of returning strength. All the Democratic Members of Congress elect are Tammany men. The crushing defeat of O'Brien proves that New York has failed to be ruled by the Irish vote, and that the business men generally are taking more interest in politics. The O'Conor ballots in this city numbered less than 20.

The *World* says of the Democratic future: "Our chief reliance for the future depends on the fact that it is not Democratic principles which have been defeated in this election, but only a mistaken Democratic strategy. Had we gone into the contest on our principles, and had we been free from Tammany frauds, a local matter for which the great body of the party was in no way responsible, we should not have encountered this signal defeat. This has not been a contest of opposing principles, but a contest of political accidents. The battle must yet be fought on the ground of principle, and, on that ground, the Democratic party cannot fail. It will learn wisdom from its recent mistakes, and never again compromise principle for a fancied expediency."

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—The *Times* estimates Grant's popular majority at 701,800. It thinks Grant has carried Virginia and Louisiana. Only 4 States and 44 Electoral votes, it says, are sure for Greeley, and this cannot be increased by more than two States, and 28 Electoral votes additional.

The *Tribune* gives Grant twenty-three States, and 243 Electoral votes. It claims Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Tennessee, and Kentucky for Greeley, making a total of 51 electoral votes, and asserts that several States, making an aggregate Electoral vote of 72, are still in doubt.

The *World* estimates that Grant's popular majority at 520,916, and gives him 269 electoral votes to 99 for Greeley.

The *Tribune* says: "The results in this State seem to point clearly to two conclusions—that a marked percentage of the Democrats refused to support Greeley, and that a large percentage, even of those who supported Seymour, did not vote at all." The *Tribune* is well pleased with the results of the city election, though its candidates were not elected. It says there is an end to the era of fraud and violence in the metropolis. St. John (Republican) is re-elected in the Orange District. He was at first reported defeated.

That staid old Democratic sheet, the *Journal of Commerce*, has many misgivings as to the future. It reasons that it is not well for the country to have such unchecked power in any human hands, for when the Administration is brought into power by a small majority, it must measure more nicely the steps it will take; is kept within reasonable bounds by the presence of a strong opposition, ready to take advantage of its slightest errors. But with two-thirds or three-fourths of Congress as its supporters, and a large majority of its friends in the several State Governments, this wholesome restraint is to a great extent removed. The *Journal* is no better pleased with the election of Havemeyer through the O'Brien bolt. If the regular Democracy had been equally unscrupulous, they would have nominated and elected O'Brien.

RELIGIOUS.

Annual Meeting of the Evangelical Lutheran Council.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AKRON, Ohio, Nov. 7.—The General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of North America commenced its Sixth Annual Session to-day in this city. The General Council is the highest representative body in the Lutheran Church, numbering between 100 and 200 members, each member a delegate from some synod or inferior council. To this meeting Lutherans, in all parts of the country, look with great interest, as upon the result of their deliberations depend matters of engrossing interest to every one in the denomination. The most distinguished men in the Church, many of them widely and favorably known and honored, both in this country and Europe, are in attendance, and will take important parts in the proceedings. The Council will continue in session for one week, and will end its labors on Wednesday, November 13.

Thursday and Friday of the present week are the days appointed at the last annual session held at Rochester, N. Y., for the discussion chiefly of doctrinal questions. The most important subject under consideration is the doctrine of "Justification by Faith" and will occupy the major portion of the time.

The year 1865 marked an epoch in the history of the denomination, for in the General Synod, which met at Ft. Wayne, Indiana, in that year, a schism occurred which has caused an unhappy separation and division in the church. The largest portion of the General Synod, in consequence of a failure to reconcile the doctrines of the two factions which had arisen, formed themselves into a separate organization, styled the General Council, and it is this body which is now in session.

The two bodies number in this country about 3,000 ministers, 4,000 congregations, and over 500,000 communicants, the majority of which membership is confined to the General Council.

RAILWAY HORRORS.

Two Terrible Railroad Accidents Yesterday—Ten or Twelve Lives Lost.

SCRANTON, Pa., Nov. 7.—An accident occurred last evening, at 6:30, on the Lehigh & Susquehana Railroad, just below the city. The Scranton and Wilkesbarre accommodation train left this city fifteen minutes late. When it reached a point about half a mile below the depot, a rail broke and threw the hind car from the track. It was dragged about 200 yards, when it went over an embankment and struck the abutment of a culvert, wrecking the car. Mrs. Evans, of Springbrook, was instantly killed; James Reilly, of Plymouth, was so badly injured that he cannot recover; Miss Griffith, of Miners, is believed to be fatally injured. Twenty-seven others are more or less injured, but only a few seriously.

SCRANTON, Pa., Nov. 7.—This evening, about 5 o'clock, as a construction train on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad was nearing Hampton Crossing, about ten miles from here, a frightful accident occurred. The train was backing down toward this city, and had on about thirty-five laborers, most of whom were in the caboose, at the end of the train. Near New Hampton Crossing the caboose struck a large boulder which had fallen upon the track. The engine being at the other end of the train, the engineer could not see the trouble, and pushed the cabose over an embankment, and it fell a distance of 190 feet into the creek at its foot. John Clark, John McNally, Michael Kelley, James Hughes, John Hughes, James Garrahan, and Thomas Philbim were instantly killed. Sixteen others were severely injured, four of whom will probably die.

A fire occurred at the Maryland Penitentiary, last night, doing damage to the amount of $20,000.

ANOTHER NEW DEPOT.

A Magnificent Passenger House to be Erected on the North Side.

The Square Bounded by Clark, Kinzie, La Salle, and Water Streets to be the Site.

The North Division is soon to become the possessor of one of the finest railway depots in the country. The square bounded by Clark, Kinzie, LaSalle, and Water streets, occupied previous to the fire by the Uhlich Block and the Kinzie street meat markets, has been purchased by the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, and is to be the site of the new depot. The plans of the building have not yet been decided upon, but the company will spare no expense to make it a model in all that pertains to solidity of construction, beauty of design, and adaptability to the wants of the travelling public. The demands upon the Northwestern for additional depot-accommodations and yard-room are extremely pressing, and must be speedily satisfied. Its business has increased to such an enormous extent that the old depots are altogether too limited for its proper transaction. The new depot will greatly extend the facilities for disposing of the immense passenger and freight patronage, by relieving the other local houses of the company of considerable pressure, and admitting of needed additions and improvements in other directions which cannot now be made, owing to lack of room. It will also be an architectural ornament to the city, and will confer vast benefits upon a locality which is not noted for anything in particular at the present time.

NEW YORK.

A Budget of Miscellaneous Local News.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to-day, the application from General Van Buren for assistance in obtaining a fund for properly representing America in its educational progress, especially by a model of one of the best school-houses, was referred to the Executive Committee, with directions to petition Congress for an appropriation.

The Chamber of Commerce indorsed the resolutions of the Boston Board of Trade, asking for a modification of the President's proclamation imposing a differential duty of 10 per cent on goods carried in French ships, so as not to apply to vessels afloat at the day of the proclamation.

General Dix forwarded to the Chamber a proposition placed in his hands by certain gentlemen of the city, asking the Chamber to pass a resolution in favor of the erection of a permanent Palace of Industry near the Central Park, to mark the celebration of the Centennial of Independence. It was referred to a committee.

A Coroner's jury, to-day, rendered a verdict that the death of Louis C. Samuels, an inmate of Ward's Island Insane Asylum, was the result of improper treatment at the hands of ignorant and incompetent attendants; also, that the testimony showed a very lax and improper administration of the affairs of the Asylum.

The Board of Aldermen will meet as a Board of County Canvassers next Thursday to canvass the election returns.

Judge Robinson, to-day, in a case where the fees charged by the Sheriff were contested as illegal, the bill being for $419, decided the Sheriff could only legally collect $19.

BALTIMORE.

Promiscuous Shooting-Affray at an Aldermanic Election.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 7.—An election was held to-day in the Sixth Ward, to fill a vacancy in the City Council. Just before the closing of the polls, a crowd of about 1,000 persons was gathered around the corner of Fayette street and Broadway. A party of men, mostly colored, left the crowd and proceeded about midway to Broadway, when they turned and deliberately fired upon the crowd in front of the voting-place, killing Isaac Bass, aged 16, and mortally wounding John Conway, aged 35. Another boy received a flesh wound. Immediately after firing they broke and ran, when those fired into returned the shots. Some eighteen or twenty shots in all were fired in a minute's time. Previous to the firing, which was wholly unexpected, no disturbance whatever had occurred.

United States Consular Dignity Abroad.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Colonel Davies, United States Consul at Cardiff, has been on trial there for assaulting an old man whom he met on the public highway. When the Colonel was examined, he denied that he had used any unnecessary force. He said: "I was excited by his language to me, the representative of a great and powerful nation, (laughter) the representative of 40,000,000 of people (laughter). It excited the blood which I showed in defence of those people and in striking for freedom of the same under the broad and beautiful banner of the Stars and Stripes. [Loud laughter.] He said something very disrespectful of the President of the United States." [Laughter.] Judgment on this grave international difficulty was reserved.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Several iron-mills in Pittsburgh have suspended on account of the scarcity of coal.

Manton Marble, of the New York *World*, returns to his post as editor of that paper to-day. His health is restored.

McCormick & Lynch's Canal Stables in Buffalo were burned on Wednesday night. Between forty and fifty horses and mules perished. Loss about $20,000.

Barny Hargrave, of Pittsburgh, committed suicide on Wednesday, by taking a dose of sulphuric acid. The deceased was a young man, and recently married.

R. A. Leslie, manager of the Bank of British North America, and his accountant, Mr. McDonald, were drowned by the upsetting of a boat on Saturday, at Napanee, Ont.

In the Brubach abortion case at Fort Wayne, Ind., the principal witness, Miss Kleine cannot be found. The case will not be proceeded with until she makes her appearance.

John Sope, a German, committed suicide at his boarding-house, in Cleveland, yesterday, by shooting himself in the head. Liquor is supposed to have been the cause.

The Supreme Court of New Jersey, yesterday morning, unanimously decided that an act to submit the question of "License or not license" to the people is constitutional. This is against the opinion of Attorney General Gilchrist, given to the Legislature last winter.

Walter Crane, a miner at the Kentucky Shaft in LaSalle, yesterday morning, fell from the top to the lower landing, a distance of 25 feet. He was severely bruised and had one arm broken. His escape from falling to the bottom of the shaft, a distance of 300 feet, was a very narrow one.

Train No. 2 on the Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad was thrown from the track one mile east of Sanborn, by a plank placed maliciously upon the rail. The engine was completely wrecked, and the engineer, D. Messenheimer, and fireman, Arthur Hamlin, were instantly killed. No one else was hurt.

The Republican rejoicing in Keithsburg, Ill., on Thursday, had a sad termination in the death of George H. Frick by the premature discharge of a cannon while celebrating the victory. He was the son of one of the most influential citizens, and an excellent young man. His loss will be deeply felt.

Peter Meyer's steam grist mill and grain elevator at Rantoul, Ill., took fire at 12 o'clock on Wednesday night and were burned to the ground. The loss is about $16,000; insurance, $11,000. Lewis B. Cole, who recently rented the premises, loses about $1,000 in grain. It was with the utmost exertion that Tomlinson & Hicks' steam elevator and agricultural warehouse were saved. Had these been burned the entire business part of the town must inevitably have been consumed. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 7.—PASSED DOWN—Propellers City of Toledo, Neptune, Badger State; bark Breeden; schooners N. M. Standart, Columbian, Yankee Blade, Gold Hunter, Nabob, Julia Willard, Merrick, Mary Petrew, Mary Collins.

PASSED UP—Propellers Gould, Fisk, Sanilac, Missouri, St. Clair, Merchant, Pringle and barges.

WIND—Southwest, a gale.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 7.—PASSED UP—Propeller Annie Young; bark City of Milwaukee; schooners Wm. Shupe, L. W. Perry.

PASSED DOWN—None.

WIND—Southwesterly gale.

LADIES' FUR GARMENTS.
TO THE LADIES
J. A. SMITH & CO.
At their New Establishment,
513 & 515 Wabash-av.
Will, on MONDAY NEXT, be prepared to exhibit the largest and best stock of
Ladies' Fur Garments
Ever seen in any Western market.
Our new style SEAL and OTTER SACQUES, both Plain and Trimmed, are not only of extra qualities and beautiful styles, but will be sold at extreme low prices.
We have a FUR TRIMMING Department, and are doing all kinds of Dress and Cloak Trimming with dispatch.

AUCTION SALES.
By ELISON & FOSTER.
Elegant Furniture
OF A PRIVATE RESIDENCE,
NO. 44 SOUTH SHELDON-ST.,
Between Washington and Madison, West Side,
AT AUCTION,
On Friday Morning, Nov. 8, at 10 o'clock,
Consisting of Parlor, Chamber, Dining-room, and Kitchen Furniture, Brussels and Wool Carpets, ... Bedding, Crockery, Glass Ware, &c., ... first-class.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

SOUTH SIDE
Residence Property
AT AUCTION,
Friday, November 8, at 2 o'clock p. m.,
ON THE PREMISES.
House and Lot No. 750 Cottage Grove-av., between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth sts., east front.
The house has eight rooms, lot 48 feet by 235 feet deep. Title perfect, with abstract. Terms of Sale, $2,000 cash, $2,000 in one year, balance in five years with 10 per cent interest. Cottage Grove-av. cars run to the property.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers,
85 and 87 Market-st.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE
OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND
FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.
On Saturday morning, Nov. 9, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesrooms,
85 and 87 Market-st.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
OIL PAINTINGS.
The sale of Mr. Von Wendt's Oil Paintings will be continued THIS AFTERNOON at 2 1-2 o'clock, at 268 State-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BUTTERS' SATURDAY'S SALE
OF
HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
Carpets, Stoves, Table Cutlery, Crockery, and Glass Ware,
And OTHER MERCHANDISE,
BY AUCTION,
On Saturday Morning, Nov. 9,
At 55 & 57 South Canal-st.
Commencing at 9½ o'clock.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

FINE PROPERTY
IN
AUSTIN,
TO BE SOLD
By Auction
On Wednesday, Nov. 13, at 11 o'clock,
ON THE GROUNDS.
A Free Train will leave Chicago at 10 o'clock, from Wells-st. Depot.
Particulars hereafter.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By G. P. Gore & Co.
22, 24 and 26 East Randolph-st.
AT AUCTION,
Household Furniture and Carpets, &c.
The largest and best assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and every variety, that ever was offered at Auction.
12 Crates of W. G. Crockery,
65 Cases of Glass Ware,
100 Mirrors,
50 Rolls of Floor Oil Cloth,
1,000 Rolls Gilt Wall Paper,
500 Pairs Gilt Shades,
Show Cases, Office Desks,
1 Light Express Wagon (new),
ON SATURDAY, NOV. 9, AT 9½ O'CLOCK.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

BY JACOB GRAFF & CO.
To Hotel-Keepers and Others.
GREAT SALE AT AUCTION
The Entire Furniture and Fixtures of the Spencer House,
Corner Front and Broadway, Cincinnati, O.
COMMENCING TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 12, AT 10 O'CLOCK.
This sale comprises the entire furniture of ... chambers, besides the parlor, reception, and drawing-rooms, office, kitchen, and laundry, the carpets, ... yards, are nearly all fine body Brussels, ... mattresses, and other things in proportion; ... plate mirrors, a fire-proof safe, large ... and boiler, 3 Van's ranges, ... ber of copper cooking-vessels, ... ready to a first-class hotel.
N. B.—Hotel, boarding-house keepers, and the ... are invited to attend this sale, as the goods will be sold in liberal lots. A printed circular, containing a list of principal articles, can be seen at this office, or ... by mail from the auctioneers, JACOB GRAFF & CO., East Fourth-st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

By J. H. PIKE & CO.,
55 South Carpenter-st.
ENTIRE STOCK OF DRY GOODS.
Sale to commence Saturday, Nov. 9, at ... and continue every afternoon and evening until the entire stock is sold.
J. H. PIKE & CO., ...

Chromos, Oil Paintings, & Engravings,
NOV. 8, 1872.
On Friday morning at 10 o'clock, a large ... tion of the above will be sold at auction.
HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers.

Advertisements Received too Late for Classification.
72 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—A NICELY furnished front room, suitable for one; also boarders can be accommodated; near Madison.
WANTED—FOUR IRONERS AND ... wanted at PEARL LAUNDRY, ...
WANTED—A STRONG BOY; ONE ... come well recommended; none other need apply. Call at 26 West Lake-st.

VOLUME 26.
GENERAL NOTICE.
PROMPT SHIPMENT
(PERPETUAL MOTION.)
Having adopted the above new motor, we ... prompt shipment of all goods during the ... the horse disease.
BRINTNALL, TERRY & B...
Wholesale Hardware, Cutlery, Tin Plate ...
175 & 177 Lake ...

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE
The Chicago City Railway Company will operate STEAM DUMMY TRAINS on State-st., between Twenty-second and Randolph-sts., leaving each end of the line, as nearly as possible, EVERY HALF HOUR, from 6 o'clock a. m. to 6 o'clock p. m., inclusive, and every hour from 6 p. m. to 11 p. m., inclusive.
The cars will stop, to take on and put off passengers, at the following streets only:
Madison, Twelfth,
Van Buren, Fourteenth,
Harrison, Sixteenth,
Peck-court, Eighteenth.
R. T. CRAIN, ...
Chicago, Nov. 8, 1872.

WITH
"Buck and Bright"
We are now prepared to promptly ship all orders.
HANNA, BARRETT & CO.,
OILS, PAINTS, & GLASS,
8 & 10 DEARBORN-...

Important Notice to Shippers.
United States Express Co.
General Office, 59 and 61 Washington-st.
This Company will resume daily calls to-day. Have your goods ready, for, as you know, the ... entry are not very fast walkers.
H. D. COLVIN, A...
Chicago, Nov. 8, 1872.

LAKESIDE MAGAZINE.
OUT!
The Lakeside
FOR NOVEMBER,
CONTAINING THE
MAGNIFICENT PICTURE
OF
NEW CHICAGO
(3 1-2 Feet Wide).
The largest and best Engraving ... illustrating Chicago's Rebuilding ... published. Worth alone more than the price of the No.
For sale at the Newsrooms. Price 35 cents. Trade supplied by WESTERN NEWS CO.
Office, 21 South Canal-st.

REMOVALS.
REMOVAL.
BOOTS AND SHOES.
FREEMAN
Has removed from corner of Madison and Ann-sts. to his New and Elegant Store,
No. 211 West Madison-st., near Green,
Where he will open, on SATURDAY, Nov. 9, the LARGEST and FINEST STOCK ever shown in Chicago. All goods will be marked at a low price, and no deviation will be made FROM THAT PRICE. Our motto is, ONE PRICE ONLY.
H. S. FREEMAN,
211 WEST MADISON-ST.

COAL.
COAL.
To our Customers, and others:
We are now prepared to deliver Coal immediately, as our teams are all in good working order. All orders will receive prompt attention.
HART & CO., Coal Dealers,
63 Lumber-st. and 52 West Twelfth-st.

RANGES.
VAN RANGES,
For Hotels, Restaurants, and Families.
STEAM HEATING APPARATUS,
CLOGSTON'S PATENT.
Estimates made on application to
...RON, SMITH & MOOERS,
76 West Washington-st.

MEETINGS.
Masonic.
Wm. B. Warren Lodge, No. 209, A. F. & A. M.—Regular Communication at Lodge Hall, No. 12 North Clinton-st., this (Friday) evening at 7½ o'clock, for business. By order of the W. M.
SAM'L C. SMITH, Sec'y.